Daily Report
Soviet Union

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U.S. Decides To Allow CW Dump Inspection

LD040556 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0500 GMT 4 Nov 87

[Text] Washington, 4 November (TASS)—The United States has decided to open up one of its closed military installations where chemical munitions are stored and admit representatives from the Soviet Union into it to see U.S. technology for destroying chemical weapons. This was announced here on Tuesday by the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. A delegation of experts and diplomats from the Soviet Union will visit the installation at Tooele (Utah) this month to see technology adopted in the United States for destroying chemical weapons, UPI reports. The Soviet Union was first to carry out such an act, having invited delegations from 45 countries and Soviet and foreign journalists to a closed military installation at Shikhany at the beginning of October. They were shown standard models of chemical munitions which the USSR armed forces have at their disposal, as well as Soviet technology for destroying chemical weapons safely.

Chervov Describes Disarmament Strategy

LD031606 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1500 GMT 3 Nov 87

[Text] Bonn 3 Nov (TASS)—A press conference held today in Bonn by the Max Planck Society was devoted to issues of reducing armed forces and conventional weapons. The results of a 2-day seminar on these issues, in which military experts from the NATO countries and the Warsaw Pact took part, were summed up. Taking part on the Soviet side was Colonel General N.F. Chervov, head of a department of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff.

Speaking at the press conference, he stressed that the Soviet strategy of disarmament, set out by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in his statement of 15 January 1986 and in his subsequent speeches, provides for a broad advance in all direction: the elimination of nuclear weapons and other means of mass destruction, the banning of nuclear tests, the blocking of weapons deployment in space, as well as a radical cut in conventional armaments.

The military potentials of both groupings, he emphasized, must be cut, and the structures of their armed forces changed so that neither side holds the capability of attacking and carrying out offensive operations. The Warsaw Pact is ready to discuss this issue with NATO. Now that agreement has been reached on a Soviet-U.S. summit meeting and on the conclusion of an agreement on the elimination of medium-range and operational-tactical missiles, the chances of solving these issues have grown.

Various proposals were put forward at the seminar on the establishment of ceilings for conventional weapons which sufficient for defense. At the same time, a desire on the part of the NATO experts has been discovered not to include naval and air forces in the arms reduction process. This would give NATO unilateral advantages and would create a threat to the Warsaw Pact countries.

DPA Notes Comments

LD031310 Hamburg DPA in German 1142 GMT 3 Nov 87

[Text] Bonn (DPA)—NATO and the Warsaw Pact, in the view of Colonel General Nikolay Fedorovich Chervov, head of the arms control department at the Soviet Defense Ministry, should reduce their weapons globally to such an extent "that an attack capability no longer exists." Certain upper limits in military potentials should be created which provided only for a defense capability, Chervov said during the introduction of a research project "Stability-Orientated Security Policy" of the Max Planck Society and the German Research Society in Bonn on Tuesday.

The structures of the two alliances, in the view of Chervov, should be changed in such a manner that "offensive operations by both sides can be excluded". Nuclear weapons and other mass destruction weapons should be removed altogether. "Only by excluding nuclear weapons can a guarantee for security be established." This is the position of the Soviet Union, Chervov underlined. Figures have not yet been mentioned concerning specific upper limits. The USSR is prepared to talk about this with NATO experts. "We are prepared to conduct such talks on the basis of equality."

According to the project leader, Albrecht von Mueller, high-ranking civilian and military experts from NATO and the Warsaw Pact have cooperated in this research project. Von Mueller emphasized to journalists that a stability-orientated security policy can, for instance, provide for identical upper limits in East and West for heavy tanks, armored personnel carriers, artillery and helicopter gunships, and tactical aircraft. These upper limits should be markedly lower than the level of the side which at present is at a numerical disadvantage.

Zagladin on INF Talks, Third Zero Option

PM031402 Paris LE MONDE in French 3 Nov 87 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Mr Zagladin: We Must Negotiate a Third Zero Option Very Quickly"]

[Text] Vadim Zagladin, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, left no doubt about the signing of a Soviet-U.S. agreement on the INF in his statements on the Radio Luxembourg-*Le Monde* "Grand Jury" program on Sunday 1 November. "A few minor details," still have to be settled, "but they do not change anything," Mr Zagladin said.

Questioned on the reasons for the Soviet about-face on this summit last week, Mr Zagladin dismissed the idea that the Soviet Union had tried to establish a link between the INF agreement and some demands relating to SDI, in other words Star Wars. "There was talk of this link in the past, but the Soviet Union subsequently adopted a stance in favor of signing this agreement separately. This stance is still valid.... We still think that this meeting might be more fruitful if strategic arms and SDI are discussed and results are achieved. This is our conviction. It was expressed very clearly to Mr Shultz by Mr Gorbachev."

The INF agreement, the Soviet leadership member continued, is "an initial step," which "will be all the more important if it is followed by other steps, namely a 50% reduction in strategic weapons and also an agreement on the ABM Treaty." Mr Zagladin admitted that the Soviets think there is a link between an agreement on strategic arsenals and negotiations on Star Wars, but he did not say anything about the nature of this link: "There are many different proposals," he said. "The treaty on strategic forces will have to take account of this link; we will have to find a means of ensuring that it does."

The USSR does not intend to stop here with regard to the reduction of nuclear arms in Europe and is also thinking about the very short-range weapons (with a range of less than 500 km). "We want all missiles to be dismantled," Mr Zagladin said, "and we are prepared to dismantle them all tomorrow. Everything now depends on the West. It is not just we who want to dismantle the short-range missiles, many Europeans, especially in the FRG, want this too. In the coming weeks and months we must very quickly start preliminary talks on these missiles, possibly with a view to a third zero option or another solution. In any event, these missiles must be eliminated and conventional forces reduced." Asked whether, in this connection, the USSR envisages taking account of French weapons of this type, Mr Zagladin replied: "Our position is the same for the time being," and this is implicit confirmation that they will not be taken into account. In addition, Mr Zagladin expressed his disagreement with Francois Mitterrand's statements in the FRG comparing the neutron bomb to conventional weapons.

Although he said he understands the West European countries' desire to defend themselves, Mr Zagladin rejected the way in which they intend to ensure their defense: "It is now impossible to say that security can really be guaranteed with weapons. Security has become a political problem....and the more weapons you have the less secure you are."

Questioned on the internal reforms in the USSR, Mr Zagladin admitted that restructuring "is not an easy task. It will temporarily affect some people's interests and those people are certainly not completely satisfied." Mr Zagladin said in passing that Mr Ligachev's statements were also based on glasnost and, although he admitted that "the discussion was very lively" at the Central Committee plenum on 21 October, he added that "Mr Gorbachev's ideas were unanimously supported."

Nazarkin Briefs UNGA on USSR-U.S. Talks

LD040159 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2137 GMT 3 Nov 87

[Text] New York, 4 November (TASS)—The Soviet delegate to the 42d UN General Assembly session has briefed its participants on the results of the recent Soviet-U.S. talks in Washington. The main result was an accord on holding a summit in the United States beginning on 7 December, USSR representative Y. K. Nazarkin told the first committee of the General Assembly Tuesday. The summit meeting is to address a whole range of issues in international relations: arms reduction, human rights and humanitarian matters, settling regional conflicts, and bilateral problems.

The sides agreed to quickly complete the coordination of a treaty on the total elimination of Soviet and U. S. medium- and shorter-range missiles, to be signed during the summit meeting. The CPSU Central Committee general secretary and the U.S. President will determine an agenda for future contacts between the leaders of the two countries. They will also examine the question of drafting instructions for their delegations on a future treaty on a 50% reduction in Soviet and U. S. strategic offensive weapons, and an accord on observing the treaty on limiting ABM systems for an agreed period.

It is envisaged that a summit meeting will be held in the Soviet Union in the first half of 1988. We think there are good prospects for signing an agreement on a 50% reduction in strategic offensive weapons during the U.S. President's visit to Moscow. The Soviet Union will persistently strive at those meetings for tangible progress and specific results on the key issue of removing the nuclear threat by reducing strategic offensive systems and not allowing weapons to be put in space.

Gerasimov Comments on Summit Prospect, Issues

PM031519 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 28 Oct 87 p 12

[Marit Ingves report: "Gerasimov: Three Letter D's Are Central: Diplomats, Devils, Details"]

[Text] "The work on agreement for a cut in medium-range missiles is now concentrating on three D's — the diplomats and the little devils that have to be driven out of the details," Soviet Foreign Ministry press spokesman Gennadiy Gerasimov said yesterday, good-humoredly describing the current state of the negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States at a seminar in Helsinki arranged by the Journalists for Peace society.

It was a very optimistic Gerasimov who took part in the seminar, whose theme was medium-range missiles and various issues dealing with them.

"The Moscow meeting should not be seen as a failure. It was simply a step in the negotiating process. An agreement on medium-range missiles could be ready within 3 to 4 weeks," he said.

That will again raise the question of a possible summit between President Ronald Reagan and party leader Mikhail Gorbachev, the press spokesman said.

However, Gerasimov became a little irritated at having to return repeatedly to the summit.

"The important thing is not that Reagan and Gorbachev stand somewhere and embrace — the most important thing is that we achieve an agreement," he said.

Nor did he rule out the possibility that an agreement could be signed without the heads of state being present. In actual fact, in addition to the agreement itself, only a table and a pen are needed.

"It could even happen here," he said.

On the subject of a timetable for a summit Gerasimov referred to U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz' hopes that it will still be held this year, given the forthcoming U.S. presidential election. However, the question of a date was not on the agenda in Moscow. According to Gerasimov, it was raised by the press.

Even though, according to Gerasimov, there is no point in arranging a summit for its own sake, it does have some advantages, he hinted.

"First Reykjavik was seen as a failure, but now the U.S. secretary of state is saying that it was the start of the process."

The Soviet Foreign Ministry press spokesman also rejected speculation that a Politburo meeting during Shultz' visit to Moscow blocked the summit.

In reply to a direct question about what happened at this meeting he said that the Politburo mainly discussed the 70th anniversary of the October Revolution. According to Gerasimov, the Soviet position did not change during the meeting.

He also firmly rejected the suggestion that the Soviet Union had again linked the questions of medium-range missiles and the SDI space defense program. The Soviet Union has also compromised over strategic offensive weapons, and the 50% reduction in these already proposed has been adjusted so that the Soviet proposal is very close to the figures the United States previously put forward. These were given to the Americans during the meeting in Moscow. The United States is now considering its own response.

Gerasimov also stressed that the Soviet Union now wants guarantees that the disarmament process will not simply stop at an agreement on medium-range missiles. The country does not want any new agreements, but wants the old ones to be observed. He made special mention of the so-called ABM Treaty from 1972, which contains rules for the superpowers' missile defenses using antiballistic missiles.

Gerasimov was also asked what he thinks of communiques on state visits, given the recent debate since President Koivisto's visit to the Soviet Union.

"Tastes and opinions vary. In Finland you perhaps think that they are too long. In some other countries people think that they are too short. But communiques confirm the positions of various sides. When my wife asks me why I do not say more often that I love her, she is for some reason not content with the reply that I said it 20 years ago," Gerasimov said.

NATO Accused of Scheming Against Disarmament

LD032217 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1745 GMT 3 Nov 87

[From the "International Diary" program; presented by Boris Andrianov]

[Text] Clearly the actions being undertaken just now within the framework of the North Atlantic bloc are out of joint with good wishes and hopes. Taking place at the level of defense ministers of the member countries of this alliance, a session of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group is winding up today in the U.S. city of Monterrey in an atmosphere of the strictest secrecy. However, the newspaper *The Washington Post* managed somehow or other to find out what is being said at this conference. Its participants are occupied with finding ways to make up, so to speak, for certain gaps in NATO's nuclear forces in Europe, which will, as they say, appear after the signing of a Soviet-U.S. treaty on the elimination of medium- and short-range missiles. According to this newspaper, the ministers are discssing plans to deploy new nuclear forces in Europe after the Soviet and U.S. leaders sign a treaty.

Appropriate plans have already been elaborated. They envisage, *The Washington Post* writes, the deployment on the European Continent of new fighters, tactical missiles, air-launched cruise missiles, and other weapons with nuclear warheads.

One gets the impression that the NATO strategists are scheming to bring to naught the fruitful nature of a precedent dangerous to them that will arise when a whole class of lethal weaponry is eliminated. It is in this way they are no doubt scheming to demonstrate to the whole world — and foremost the public in the NATO countries — that it is pointless, as it were, to make efforts toward reducing nuclear arsenals.

Orthodox Leader on Church Role, Disarmament

PM031457 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Oct 87 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS correspondent report: "Discussion Was Fruitful"]

[Text] Moscow—Metropolitan Filaret of Kiev and Galicia has described as fruitful the sixth theological colloquium between representatives of the Russian Orthodox and Roman Catholic churches held in Venice.

Noting that the colloquium first began 20 years ago, Metropolitan Filaret said in conversation with a TASS correspondent: "The latest meeting was devoted to discussion of exceptionally important problems for modern mankind: The service of the church to society, questions of spirituality and morality, the strengthening of the family, and social justice."

In the metropolitan's words, the role of the church in strengthening East-West confidence. The problems of nuclear disarmament were among other questions considered, reflected in the communique signed at the end of the discussion. It said, in particular: "Special hope was expressed that efforts now being made for the destruction of particular types of nuclear weapons might succeed, and also that this might be only the beginning of the process of completely destroying armaments of all kinds."

"We can rejoice," the metropolitan said, "that on this occasion the two churches, as the communique noted, came to a joint conclusion on the moral necessity of the peaceful use of space and other world resources which are the common inheritance of mankind, despite some difference in understanding of the paths and methods for implementing this moral necessity."

I am particularly pleased to tell you this, the metropolitan explained, inasmuch as the Russian Orthodox Church has adhered to this position ever since the danger of the militarization of space first emerged.

Metropolitan Filaret noted that much attention was paid at the colloquium to the coming millenium of Christianity in Russia and its significance for the Russian Orthodox Church.

The metropolitan reported that the delegation from the Russian Orthodox Church was warmly received by Pope John Paul II.

Mexico City Space Congress Adopts Document

PM031025 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Oct 87 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent V. Silantyev dispatch: "Dreaming of Flight to Mars. At Congress in Mexico City"]

[Text] Mexico City—The Third Congress of the Association of Space Flight Participants, in which 38 cosmonauts and astronauts from 15 countries around the world took part, ended with the adoption of a final document.

The document notes the need to implement programs for exchanging experienced crews and working out mutually comparable procedures and methods for training cosmonauts and astronauts. The congress advocated studying projects for a joint flight to Mars.

I asked participants in the meeting—three members of the association's Executive Committee—to comment on the results of the forum.

Rodolfo Neri, the Mexican astronaut who chaired the congress session:

"We agreed to exchange experience, to conduct joint experiments in space, to study the possibility of establishing permanent international rescue centers for all types of flights, and to promote the implementation of projects for joint flights to Mars."

Cosmonaut Oleg Makarov, member of the Executive Committee, talked in detail about this:

"This is a matter for the future. By the way, the former NASA Director Thomas Payne, who attended the congress, has set up an organization dealing precisely with the forecasting of the future of mankind in space. The forecast is clearly from the U.S. standpoint, but acknowledges that space exploration must proceed for peaceful purposes and with broad international cooperation. Such an approach coincides with our views, for without the cooperation among all people there is no future for mankind.

"The Mars flight captures our imagination. The first task would be for representatives of all peoples on earth and all organizations able to make a contribution to take part in this project. For example, the flight will be very long, and the study of this part of the project can be entrusted to Soviet scientists and medics as they have considerable experience in ensuring man's long stay in space. The second task is that the expedition to Mars must be fantastically safe; the third is that those who are directly involved in the preparation should be sent on the expedition. And, finally, the preparation must not be endless. For this we must not only learn how to live together but also how to work together."

U.S. astronaut Russell Schweickart:

"Questions of cooperation were discussed very carefully. I am very happy with the results of the meeting. The book 'The Planet Is Our Home' and a collection of stories about flights by the congress participants which we have agreed to publish for the international public will give a full impression of our activity."

United States & Canada

Further on Possible Weinberger Resignation

LD031513 Moscow TASS in English 1451 GMT 3 Nov 87

[Text] Washington October [as received] 3 TASS—U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger intends to resign this week, U.S. wire services and television networks reported today, quoting sources in the Reagan administration.

They also said that President Ronald Reagan was going to appoint Frank Carlucci, his assistant for national security affairs, to head the Pentagon.

First reports about the defense minister's forthcoming resignation after seven years in the post surfaced in the middle of October when he told the White House of his decision to retire "for personal reasons".

U.S. political analysts, however, doubt claims of the defense secretary quitting solely for these reasons. They point to Weinberger's increased disagreements with Secretary of State George Shultz on arms control and U.S. policy in the Persian Gulf.

The *Associated Press* noted that Weinberger was a committed proponent of the Reagan administration's massive arms buildup program, while *United Press International* said his resignation would mean a blow to the positions of hardliners in senior administration posts.

Soviet-U.S. Experts Discuss Central America

LD301700 Moscow TASS in English 1630 GMT 30 Oct 87

[Text] London October 30 TASS—A Soviet-American exchange of views on the situation in Central America has been held here at experts' level.

The exchange was attended from the Soviet side by head of the 1st Latin American Department of the USSR Foreign Ministry Pavlov, and from the American side—by Elliott Abrams, assistant secretary of state for Inter-American Affairs.

Vandenberg Minuteman-3 Launch Reported

LD032317 Moscow TASS in English 1756 GMT 3 Nov 87

[Text] San Francisco November 3 TASS—A Minuteman 3 intercontinental ballistic missile was successfully launched from Vandenberg Air Force Base in California today, a base spokesman said.

The missile's three re-entry vehicles were tracked to their target.

The test launch was the 129th under the U.S. Strategic Air Command's programme.

Knyazkov Hits NEWSWEEK Philippines Item

LD031849 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0143 GMT 3 Nov 87

[Text] Moscow, 3 Nov—TASS commentator Maksim Knyazkov writes:

It is a shame that Hollywood awards are not yet conferred on magazine material. It is a shame because a short report published in a recent issue of the U.S. weekly *Newsweek* deserves an Oscar at least.

However, it is possible that all is not yet lost. Perhaps a skilled craftsman can still be found who can patch together a rollicking screenplay on the basis of "information" from *Newsweek*, as the basis for some new Rambo-style movie.

The U.S. journal disclosed that Soviet "special purpose forces"...had invaded the U.S. Subic Bay Naval Base in the Philippines and a number of other U.S. military installations in the Far East. No, the authors of the material do not name the source of such information, of course. But they claim nonetheless that the mysterious Russian "James Bond" penetrated from the sea the most secret areas of Subic Bay, reconnoitered everything necessary there and returned home safely.

A scandal, and what a scandal! The Russians have essentially already trespassed on the holy of holies of the Pentagon's overseas outposts. That means it is time to take measures to strengthen security at U.S. military installations on Filipino territory, right up to using U.S. troops, including those stationed at bases...

Evidently the creators of the gross falsification published in *Newsweek* are counting on such a reaction from the U.S. President. In this connection one ought to view it as an alraming signal, a signal that at a time when an exceedingly difficult and strained situation is taking shape in the Philippines some people on the shores of the Potomac have already begun thinking about using crude armed strength in order to ensure that U.S. military installations are retained in that country, whatever the circumstances.

These bases—the Subic Bay Naval Base and Clark Field—are considered major U.S. bases abroad. Strategic aviation is based there, aircraft carriers and atomic submarines call in here, and nuclear weapons are stored here. Generally, according to one Pentagon sokesman, "They have no equal in the Pacific Ocean region."

Here is the seat of the problem: Corazon Aquino's government refuses to guarantee extending the lease to Washington of these military bases. This is a question, it stresses, that will go to a referendum, and then the people will decide.

But the U.S. Administration clearly is not interested in the people's opinion; it is interested in bases. If the current Filipino Government does not aim to immediately serve there U.S interests, then...

Anyway, the facts are eloquent testimony to U.S. intentions. For example, the hasty departure from Manila recently of the U.S. military attache Victor Raphael, who, it turns out, was closely associated with the putsch leaders who tried on 28 August to overthrow Aquino's government. Or the report in Manila papers that the U.S. CIA had increased the number of its employees in this country from 157 to 227 people. By the way, the Japanese *Sankei Simbun* reported a few months ago that President Reagan had signed a secret directive, in accordance with which $10 million are to be allocated in the coming 2 years to CIA operations in the Philippines.

But what can you do, if the secret operations do not yield the required result? There is only one thing left—direct an armed invasion and introduce an American "order" into the country through Pentagon forces. It is noteworthy that as recently as Saturday it became known that the United States has sent into the Philippines a further 500 servicemen from its "Rapid Deployment Forces." This begs the question: Why?

Obviously, the *Newsweek* fabrication was invented with the aim of psychologically training the public for a possible direct armed U.S. intervention. For in the end it is often a cry of "Stop, thief!" that helps the robber get away.

Scientist Lockshin's First Year in USSR Noted

LD031807 Moscow TASS in English 1148 GMT 3 Nov 87

[Text] Moscow November 3—TASS correspondent Mikhail Svetlichny writes:

Dr Arnold Lockshin, who asked for and was granted political asylum in the Soviet Union, is in charge of a laboratory studying the effects of anti-cancer agents. Lockshin, his wife Lauren, and their three children Jennifer, Jeffrey and Michael, have been living in Moscow since October of last year.

The staff of his laboratory, which is under the research institute of experimental diagnosis and therapy, includes doctors and candidates of science.

"Lockshin and his co-workers are investigating how to treat malignant tumours more effectively" said professor Leonid V. Moroz. M.D. Moroz is director of the research institute, which is part of the All-Union Cancer Research Centre of the USSR Acedemy of Medical Sciences.

"Lockshin's efforts currently are directed at testing the effectiveness of anti-tumour agents. Of course, it took Arnold some time to adapt and to learn the Russian language".

"But we did not create any special conditions for him. He is working like any other laboratory supervisor, and his lab has obtained some good results. Other institutes under the Academy of Sciences already are using models devised in Lockshin's laboratory. Publications will soon appear in leading Soviet scientific journal".

"Arnold is a very pleasant and sociable person, a true professional". This is the opinion of his colleague, Yelena Revazova, M.D. "He knows almost everybody in the institute. When he first came here, he visited all the laboratories and asked many questions. Besides, he has a fine sense of humour and is very tactful".

"My Russian is not very good yet," Dr Lockshin said modestly. When it was suggested that the conversation continue in English, he quipped, "English is what I know best".

"You probably know," he went on, "that some people back in the United States claim that I left America because I suddenly had become an incompetent scientist. A Houston psychiatrist even diagnosed my wife and me as possessed and "paranoid" simply after he watched the Donahue television space-bridge between Moscow and the U.S. last year".

"I wonder how he managed to make such a profound diagnosis after one hour of television. The man admitted that he had never met us!"

"I would like to ask those who made these charges: How do they account for my papers published in leading American and international scientific journals?"

Lockshin held out some of his recent publications. "During the precise period when they claimed I was 'unable to do (my) work', I have seven reviewed scientific articles in print. Some of these were published after we left the U.S."

The title page of an article in the journal *Experimental Cell Biology* had Lockshin's name as well as those of Beppino C. Giovanella and John S. Stehlin. Stehlin and Giovanella both accused Lockshin of incompetence.

"I'm in charge of a laboratory at a prestigious scientific centre," Lockshin said. "Our group already has achieved some interesting results. Several scientific articles will be submitted within the next few months."

"As for my family, we live as the Soviet people generally live. People here are understanding and warm towards us. We have no doubt their feelings are sincere".

"Our kids go to school and speak Russian quite fluently. Lauren and I have just completed writing our book *'Silent Terror'*, in which we explain why we left the U.S. We describe the campaign of persecution for our political views".

"My firing had nothing to do with science. The campaign launched against our family in the U.S. grew out of cold war mentality".

"For decades, Americans have been bombarded with anti-Soviet stereotypes. They simply cannot understand how it is possible to live in such a 'dreadful' place as the USSR".

"That is why our decision to live in the Soviet Union shocked many Americans. The Western press even claimed that our children would not be able to swim in Moscow's pools, that we would require special permission to travel outside Moscow. All of this of course, is a lie".

According to institute officials, Dr Lockshin used only part of his lengthy vacation to return to Moscow to resume work.

Well, "possession" of this kind has always been characteristic of true scientists.

Confrontation With U.S. Cruiser Recalled

PM031515 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Oct 87 Second Edition p 6

[Article by special correspondent A. Androshin and Lieutenant Captain A. Rozhnov under the rubric "We Serve the Soviet Union!": "The Border Is Close By..."]

[Excerpts] Red Banner Pacific Fleet—"Escort Ship *Rezkiy*—equipped with missile, torpedo, and artillery weapons. Capable of engaging surface ships and aircraft and delivering strikes against shore-based installations. Capable of independent and effective action hundreds of miles from the shore at any latitude of the world ocean..." (From a description obtained at the USSR Navy Main Staff) [passage omitted]

"On 17 and 21 May 1987 the U.S. Navy missile cruiser *Arkansas* violated the USSR state border in the area of Avacha Bay..." (From the USSR Foreign Ministry protest).

The amateur arts review was scheduled to take place on Sunday at the sailors' club. The crew of *Rezkiy* prepared a 120-minute program. However, they were not even half-way through when the "Alarm!" call came over the loudspeaker.

So, carrying the props, not knowing yet what had happened, the sailors, petty officers, ensigns, and officers ran to the quayside. Only there did they learn who had disrupted the festive occasion. The culprit turned out to be the *Arkansas...*

The crew of the escort ship was set the task of closely shadowing the cruiser in international waters. The border was close by. The modern equipment registered precisely any approach of the uninvited guest to our territorial waters. As soon as the distance decreased to 20 cables, the alarm was given.

What about the *Arkansas*? It tried to shake off the unwanted escort. However, *Rezkiy* did not give in.

Again and again *Arkansas* turned its sharp bows toward Soviet territory. Finally, as if to test our sailors' nerve, it decided on an extreme action and crossed the line of the state border. Instantly First Mate Sergey Nemchenko came on the air:

"Cruiser *Arkansas*, you have violated our territorial waters. I am asking you to leave immediately."

"I do not understand," the answer came from the cruiser, "we are in international waters..."

They were talking in English. But it was as if they were talking in different tongues. Nerve and responsibility for every word and action were needed from our sailors. After all, situations arose repeatedly when extreme measures were only a step away, as they say. The dangerous confrontation lasted 2 weeks until the *Arkansas* departed...

"In conditions of constant contact with the U.S. warship, the sailors, petty officers, ensigns, and officers of the *Rezkiy* displayed high political vigilance, combat coordination, and readiness for decisive action to protect and defend the border of the motherland. The set task was successfully fulfilled. The technical facilities of the ship are in good order. The crew is ready to take on new tasks..." (From the order of the ship's commander).

China

Further Reportage on 13th CPC Congress

CPC Report Evaluated

PM031811 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Oct 87 Second Edition p 4

[Dispatch by special correspondents B. Barakhta and A. Krushinskiy: "Congress Continuing Its Work"]

[Text] Beijing, 28 Oct—The PRC press, television, and radio are regularly carrying information on the debate on the CPC Central Committee report taking place in groups inside the House of People's Meetings. In the rooms allocated for each delegation, the delegates are assessing the party's important document in a businesslike atmosphere over the traditional green tea and making their proposals. The congress is resolving very complex, acute questions of the party's further course and internal party life. On the whole, as is clear from official reports, the delegates are evaluating the Central Committee report as "a program document indicating the course toward building a prosperous socialist state with a high level of development of democracy and culture."

The newspaper *Renmin Ribao* writes today that the delegates have devoted great attention to a discussion of the task set in the report of reorganizing the social structure. They are of the opinion that this has long been an urgent question, that life itself posed it in the course of the economic reform, and that it must be resolved "on paths of building socialism with a specific Chinese face."

Many views and proposals are being advanced with regard to delimiting functions of party and state organs. In the opinion of the delegates from Hunan Province, realization of this congress instruction will be tantamount to implementing a major reform.

While supporting the policy advanced in the report of implementing a reform of the political structure, a number of delegates drew attention to the set task's complexity. A delegate from Zhejiang Province said that particular caution, attention, and care are necessary in the course of delimitations of the functions of the party and state apparatus at district level, that is, at the lower levels, in the outback. Many difficulties will be encountered here, and therefore they should not act "on the spur of the moment" in such a responsible matter, delegates believe.

A routine press conference was held here today for the journalists covering the congress. They met with delegates from the cities of Chongqing, Wuhan, Guangzhou, and Shenyang, who particularly pointed out that the upcoming reform of the political structure will not lead to a weakening of the party's leading role. The CPC has been and will continue to be the PRC's leading guiding force, they said.

Delegates from the PRC's major industrial centers described how they are implementing the party policy aimed at building socialism with a specific Chinese face.

The 13th CPC Congress will continue its work tomorrow.

Shanghai Comments Cited

PM031329 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Oct 87 Second Edition p 4

[Report by special correspondents B. Barakhta and A. Krushinskiy: "Congress Continues its Work"]

[Text] Beijing, 30 Oct—During the work of the 13th CPC Congress, one of us visited Shanghai.

"The congress delegates are expressing numerous comments and proposals which will be considered in compiling the final draft of the text of the report. This demonstrates the democratic style of the work of the 13th congress" was how Zhang Xiutang, deputy chief editor of the Shanghai newspaper *Wen Hui Bao*, with whom we met at the editorial office, commented on the course of the debates on the report.

The thoughts and aspirations of the workers of this big city with a population of over 12 million, our colleagues told us, are now focused on the lofty party forum, on whose decisions China's prosperity and development along a socialist path depend. We could convince ourselves of the justice of this assessment at the Shanghai shipyards or, to be more precise, at one part of this enormous industrial association and ship repair plant. The enterprise employs 700 workers, and the primary party organization has 90 members.

"Are they acquainted with the materials of the 13th congress?"

"Of course. And not only the party members," Cheng Baosen, the plant's director, replied. "Immediately after the forum had begun, the Communists gathered for a meeting devoted to the congress."

The tasks that the ship repair plant collective is now resolving are very closely connected with problems of economic reform if only because the enterprise was one of the first in the country—4 years ago now—to be transferred to full economic accountability. The director chooses clients in China and abroad independently and is proud that the third Soviet ship to be repaired here over the past year will very soon set sail.

Cheng was asked how under these conditions the division of economic and party leadership is combined with the principle of further consolidation of the CPC's leading role.

"It may be said that the party does not engage in petty tutelage over our specific economic affairs. I myself as a Communist implement the party's line and in particular I bear responsibility for this to the plant party organization," he replied.

This is not the first day that the forum's participants have been discussing the divisions of the functions of party and state organs. The topicality of this task set by the congress is undoubted. That is what the delegates believe....

A traditional press conference was held at the center for people's meetings. At the press conference, journalists met with the congress delegates—"the beacons in implementing economic reforms"—especially in cooperative and individual labor activity.

There was also a meeting with delegates from Taiwan province. They noted "positive advances in the Taiwan authorities' approach to setting up regular contacts between the inhabitants of mainland China and Taiwan island," having in mind the recent decision on the procedure for Taiwanese to visit relations on the mainland. At the same time, the delegates criticized the Taiwan authorities' negative attitude toward the PRC's proposals for setting up varied contacts between the inhabitants of the mainland and island parts of China.

The session of the 13th CPC Congress presidium was held today. It approved the congress draft resolutions on the CPC Central Committee report, on the introduction of changes to several articles of the party rules, and on reports on the work of the CPC Central Advisory Commission and the CPC Central Discipline Inspection Commission. The presidium decided to submit these documents for examination and ratification by the congress. The presidium also approved the lists of candidates for election of CPC Central Committee members, and candidate members and central commission members complied with a consideration for preliminary ballot results and discussion by the party forum delegates.

The 13th CPC Congress is continuing its work.

Correction to Wu Attending GOSR

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Wu Xueqian To Attend Moscow GOSR," published in the 23 October Soviet Union *Daily Report*, page 14:

last sentence: ...The delegation will be led by Wu Xiuquan, member of the CPC Central Committee and president of the Chinese-Soviet Friendship Association [titles as heard] ... (correcting name to read "Wu Xiuquan" and adding editorial notation)

Southeast Asia

CPV Leader Warns of 'Struggle' for Reform

PM031439 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 28 Oct 87 p 3

[TASS dispatch: "To Keep Spirits Up"]

[Text] Hanoi, 27 Oct—The key task of the Republic's Communists and working people is the consistent and unswerving implementation of the decisions of the Sixth Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Congress, which are aimed at profoundly and comprehensively renewing Vietnamese society and stabilizing the socioeconomic situation. This was stated by Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee.

Vietnam, he said, is in the initial stage of the transition to socialism, which has its inherent aims and key tasks. Many people complain that the congress decisions are being implemented too slowly. However, it would be a futile illusion to assume that we will be able to swiftly overcome all difficulties and problems which have accumulated in the past period. The congress decisions are by no means a lever enabling us to resolve all problems at a stroke. On the contrary, these decisions orient us toward a protracted and hard struggle, and it very important here not to succumb to pessimism.

PRAVDA Reports End of Gusev SRV Visit

PM041015 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Oct 87 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Completion of Visit"]

[Text] Hanoi, 30 Oct—A Soviet delegation headed by V.K.Gusev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has been here 25 through 29 October to take part in a working meeting of the cochairmen of the Soviet-Vietnamese intergovernment standing commission on economic and scientific-technical cooperation.

Talks took place at which the Vietnamese delegation was headed by Nguyen Co Thach, vice chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers. During the visit great attention was paid to questions of the introduction of new, progressive forms of cooperation and the transition to the new mechanism for its implementation through he creation of joint enterprises and the establishment of direct production ties.

The Soviet delegation was received by Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee, and Pham Hung, chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers.

SRV's Economic Recovery Efforts Viewed

PM031235 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Oct 87 First Edition p 4

[Own correspondent M. Domogatskikh report under the rubric "Fraternal Party Life": "'It is the Hot Season in Vietnam...'"]

[Text] Hanoi, Oct—It was with these words that Pham Khac Lam, a senior member of the Communist Party of Vietnam (CPV) Central Committee, began his conversation with us.

"I am thinking not so much of the weather," he added, "which is always hot in our country, as of the socioeconomic situation and political activity. The country has set about resolving the urgent task set by the Sixth Party Congress of radically restructuring the economic management mechanism and transferring enterprises to socialist economic management methods."

It was stated at the congress that the main lever which, if used skillfully, can overcome the stagnant phenomena which are seriously retarding the country's development is the restructuring of the approach to economic and cadre policy. The Second CPV Central Committee Plenum, held last April, told the people in a most sharp and principled manner that the situation with regard to circulation and distribution is continuing to deteriorate following the mistaken adjustment of prices at the end of 1985—which is having a negative effect on society's production, entrepreneurial, and social life. The plenum decision noted that this situation has been caused by the prolonged existence of a bureaucratic economic management mechanism, whereby enterprises tried to secure heavy subsidies to cover their nonproductive outlays instead of improving labor productivity and manufacturing the goods needed by the population.

Proceeding from the sixth congress course, the plenum oriented the party and the people toward reducing the severity of difficulties and problems and stabilizing the people's living standards in line with production results and the country's economic and financial potential. It set the task of developing measures to link wage levels to end results in production and stimulate the development of the family economy in both social production and the services sphere. It decisively condemned the cost-based economic mechanism and the practice of using loans granted by fraternal socialist countries to patch up holes in the economy rather than to develop production.

It also indicated the need to establish firm commodity-money relations between the state and the producers of agricultural products and industrial goods. At the same time, it recognized the expediency of reorganizing and galvanizing the circulation and distribution system so that materials, raw materials, and basic commodities reach consumers without having to go through unnecessary channels, with high costs to the state. The plenum urged a deceleration in the rate of inflation, which is too high at present.

Immediately after the plenum, life placed the most important, most painful issue on the agenda—an issue which affects every single person in Vietnam: food. This summer's harvest was 1 million tonnes less than planned and 60,000 tonnes less than last year's harvest. This was caused by natural disasters—floods and drought—and also by a dangerous invasion of agricultural pests. Rice prices have increased almost 1.5 times on the free market recently. Only the introduction of norms for basic foodstuffs and commodities can help to maintain the working people's supply at a more or less stable level, which the party considers extremely low.

This summer has also failed to bring any noticeable improvement in industry. Chronic shortages of materials, raw materials, and electric power are still plaguing enterprises. The amount of coal mined has not increased—which is having an effect on the work of power plants and transport and on the fuel sector.

This range of current economic problems was at the center of attention of the Third CPV Central Committee Plenum held in the last 10 days of August. Noting that the situation in the sphere of commodity-money distribution and circulation had not improved in the months since the last plenum, the plenum analyzed the objective and subjective causes of the situation and assessed the current socioeconomic situation in the country. It expressed confidence that, by making sensible use of available technical and raw material resources, the people and the party will find the strength to eliminate these negative phenomena and make improvements in production and in the people's food supply.

The plenum decisively demanded the renewal of the economic management mechanism, which will make it possible to create the conditions for making fuller use of production potential, accelerating scientific and technical progress, and improving labor productivity, quality, and efficiency. A precondition of renewing the economic management mechanism is the reorganization of production on the basis of new, more progressive principles. The main task now is to strengthen the economic independence of enterprises, especially those in the state sector. Reorganization of the management mechanism will mean restructuring the work of state and economic organs, updating the planning system, and changing cadres' way of thinking; the latter must constantly improve their theoretical and practical knowledge and acquire persistency and high moral qualities. The plenum decision points out that it is essential to draw up new regulations on cadre policy and the cadre selection system, which must be based on the principles of democracy, openness, and assessment of every worker's practical abilities.

In his speech at the plenum Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee, said that in the present conditions it is still too early to talk about making the transition to full economic accountability. It will take time to reorganize production, improve management, introduce new equipment, and reduce nonproductive outlays. It will be a long process of struggling for renewal and for a rejection of the old outlook, when many enterprise managers regarded the state as a source of funds to cover all the losses incurred by their own ineptitude.

The plenum decisions, which are being broadly discussed among the party and the people, underline the following idea: Stagnation and other negative phenomena can only be overcome by strengthening party organizations' militancy. It is necessary to strictly observe state, labor, and technological discipline, maintain criticism and self-criticism, develop openness, and rid the party of people who embark on the path of actually undermining the socialist foundations.

Of significance in this respect is the Hanoi court trial of the criminal group of embezzlers of state property, contrabandists, speculators, and money-lenders led by former Major General Nguyen Chong Xuan, commander of the Haiphong garrison. The damage to the state runs into millions of dong. A great deal of work has to be done to purge state and economic organs of people who have failed to justify the trust of the party and the people.

...Vietnam's hot summer has developed into an equally hot fall. The intensity of the party's struggle to renew Vietnamese life and mobilize the people's work and energy to create favorable conditions for society's successful socioeconomic development shows no sign of diminishing.

U.S. Manila Embassy Staffer Linked to Coup
PM031835 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Oct 87 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Lit Up..."]

[Text] Washington, 28 Oct—The U.S. Embassy in the Philippines today announced the departure from the country of Military Attache Lieutenant Colonel Victor Rafael [name as published], UPI reports. He was closely linked with the leaders of the unsuccessful 28 August military coup under the leadership of Colonel G. Honasan. It was Victor Rafael, as it later came to light, who made efforts to prevent government troops from storming the putschists' headquarters. The order to attack that rebel stronghold was issued by Corazon Aquino, the country's president.

As is known, the Congress of the Philippines recently adopted a decision to have the Senate and the House of Representatives conduct an investigation into the facts connected with the involvement of U.S. Manila Embassy staffers in the antigovernment putsch. At the same time, the leadership of the Philippine Foreign Ministry announced its intention to organize an independent investigation into U.S. interference in the country's internal affairs.

Near East & South Asia

U.S. Persists in Stalling Indian Ocean Parley
PM031821 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Oct 87 First Edition p 3

[Y. Nikolayev article: "Peace and Security for the Indian Ocean"]

[Excerpts] Public attention in the Asian countries, and in the rest of the world for that matter, is once again drawn to the Indian Ocean and its northwest region in particular, where a dangerous hotbed of tension has formed. A group of NATO warships, mainly from the United States, is now concentrated in the region on a scale unprecedented for peacetime; explosions fill the air, people are dying, and enormous material damage is being done. A number of prominent Indian political figures, members of parliament, veterans of the struggle for India's independence, and major publicists recently appealed to M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and U.S. President R. Reagan to support the idea of making the Indian Ocean a peace zone. [passage omitted]

It would be appropriate at this point to recall the section on this question in M.S. Gorbachev's replies to questions by the newspaper *Merdeka* in July this year: "Preparations have been under way for several years to convene an international conference on the Indian Ocean under UN auspices. It is now planned for 1988, but it still is not definite. Experience shows that as soon as things start moving, Washington breaks off the talks."

This is exactly what happened this time. During the summer session of the special committee, Washington demanded that last year's General Assembly resolution with reference to 1988 be dropped, that no new date be set for the conference, and that the very word "conference" should be withdrawn and everything postponed indefinitely. A noteworthy point is that, whereas before U.S. representatives to the United Nations had said that there could be no question of holding a conference as long as Soviet troops were in Afghanistan, now, realizing that an Afghan settlement is not exactly a remote prospect, the United States has begun to say that the conference should not be convened while the bloody war between Iran and Iraq continues.

The Soviet Union offsets this clearly negative line taken by those opposed to convening a conference and proclaiming the Indian Ocean a peace zone with a well-considered, consistent approach. [passage omitted]

Over the years, despite blatant sabotage by those opposed to the creation of a peace zone, the UN Special Committee on the Indian Ocean has prepared a series of documents essential to the holding of the conference: an agenda, rules of procedure, and the basis of the final document, which will be binding upon all parties; it has also established the participants (the conference will be open to all UN member states), the level of representatives (political), and the stages of the conference (three stages: the opening stage; the working stage, coordinating the final document; and the signing of this document).

There is now wider recognition in the UN General Assembly, which will soon begin discussing the problem of the Indian Ocean, that the formulation of the resolution to be approved at the present session on opening the conference in Colombo "no later than 1990" definitely makes it possible to do this in 1989 if not next year. The Soviet Union is in favor of peace returning to the waters of the Indian Ocean as soon as possible. It is now up to the other side.

DRA Constitutional Assembly Set For Late Nov
LD031748 Moscow TASS in English 1129 GMT 3 Nov 87

[Text] Kabul November 3 TASS—The Presidium of the Revolutionary Council of Afghanistan has adopted a decree on holding late in November Loya Jirgah (Supreme Council) which will approve a new constitution and elect a president.

Representation quotas for Loya Jirgah were set. it will be attended by delegates from various state institutions, professionals' unions, provinces districts and cities of the country. Clergymen, servicemen, heroes of afghanistan, heroes of labour of afghanistan and prominent scientists will become deputies of Loya Jirgah.

The president will be elected by direct vote of delegates, the *Bakhtar news agency* reports.

Agitation Detachments' Efforts Within DRA

PM031607 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Oct 87 Morning Edition p 6]

[Special correspondent V. Shcherban dispatch: "Afghan Reportage. Commanded To Return Alive"]

[Text] Kabul-Qandahar—Reveille was at 0600 hours. Bulletproof vest. Submachine gun. The armor plating, which was so hot you could have boiled tea on it.

"Speed—60"

"Distance—20"

"Forward!"

The area around Qandahar is dushman territory. The counterrevolution has seized it in its mortal grip. Therefore there was one armored car at the head of the column and another at the rear. In the middle there were trucks carrying food, medicine, and a portable movie projector. In all two guns, three dozen submachine guns, and a dozen grenades. As we moved all attention was fixed on the roadside ruins—there had been occasions when the dushmans tried to shoot up a column at point-blank range with their recoilless guns...

The order reads: "A detachment numbering 50 men is operating in the area. They speak Russian and are dressed in Soviet Army uniform. The agitation detachment must display maximum vigilance and caution"...

Each day agitation detachments—the heralds of peace—go deep into Afghanistan. They come to where, only yesterday, the rebels were in charge, where the wind has not yet had time to disperse the smell of powder. They come in order to hand out provisions and help the sick, but the main thing is to tell the truth about what is taking place in the country. The word of truth is like a minute's hush during a submachine gun burst. The agitation detachments essentially perform the army's peacemaking function in conditions of the policy of national reconciliation.

A radio intercept:...

"Brother, what's new?"

"There's a report. An agitation detachment of infidels will be moving in your direction. Think about attacking the armor. That's all—over and out. They are listening..."

When I had met them, these guys had a gallant air about them. Lacking sleep, noisy, but good humored. They were drinking tea from large enamel mugs. The agitation detachment's commander, Officer P. Krasikov, is tall and lean. His bleached hair, nose peeling from the sun, and burned face and ears indicate that almost all this country's winds have blown on him. Next to him stood officer-political workers N. Chaban, A. Filkovskiy, and V. Zagitov. The commander lifted a steaming mug:

"Safe return!"

They well understand that they will not be welcomed with open arms when they go into the backwoods, and if they fall into dushman hands—they will be "skinned" alive. It is no coincidence that they bid them farewell in the following manner:

"You are commanded to return alive..."

The dusty wind is absolute hell. Your cheeks and brow are on fire. The bulletproof vest has become so warm that it is as if a hot iron has been placed on you. The driver continually sounds the horn. Trucks, people, and horse-drawn carts rush aside.

"Move over!"

Qandahar. The year 1366 according to the Afghan calendar.

An old man had found shelter by a mud wall. All in rags, beard down to the waist. Under his arm he was holding a Sharp tape recorder. The 20th century meets the 14th.

On the map of Qandahar Province the brown marks of the mountains are thickly interspersed with green spots of gardens and vineyards. There are many scattered villages. At times the narrow ribbon of the highway has difficulty passing through the wreckage of adobe walls. Further on the road is again marked by electricity pylons with snapped lines, the gaping eye sockets of half-ruined homes.

The political report reads: "Qandahar Province is the only one without national reconciliation commissions. Three times they have been set up. Three times they have been destroyed. This is the only province where virtually no gang has come over to the side of the people's power. On the contrary, Afghan Army subdivisions have gone over to the side of the rebels. The leaders of bandit units have declared some of the regions to be no-go areas. But in the course of joint combat operations involving our subdivisions and the Afghan Army the bandits were routed. Their leaders scattered. The situation has changed..."

"The counterrevolution has felt that the initiative is moving into the hands of people's power," I was told at the headquarters of the limited contingent of Soviet troops. It is doing everything possible to retard this process. This year the number of instances of sabotage, shelling, and damaged military equipment has increased 2-3 times. The rebels have managed to some extent to retard the normalization process."

...The diesel engine let out a furious roar on the steep gradient, everything was clouded with dust, and when it had dispersed we saw the village: The mud walls and the adobe houses. It smelt of sheep, flat cakes, and pilau.

It is understandable that such agitation assignments are coordinated with the authorities. And often the representatives of party organs take part in these assignments.

Barefoot children met us. They ran up and shouted:

"Baksheesh!"

Children are a sure sign that there will be no shooting.

They were in the bazaar—the streets are so narrow that we could not pass. We used our armor to partition off the streets and all the approaches that were open to fire. The people were in a mass. Some were shouting, some haggling. Hens clucked, donkeys brayed, camels snorted, and sheep bleated... The guard took up its positions. Completely covered in dust, deafened by the roar from the armored cars' diesel engines, and hoarse from making interminable speeches in the villages, N. Chaban went up to the "Beteera" tower. He took a megaphone:

"Chaban is talking to you. You know me. Friends have come to offer you material and medical help. We will listen to your requests. There is flour, groats, and salt in the sacks. It is for you and your children. Come and get it."

A rally followed. The men sat right on the ground. Everyone wanted to know what would happen to the village and the country in general when the Russians withdraw their troops. Everyone got animated when we began to talk about the draft of a new Constitution for Afghanistan. They shook their heads in dissatisfaction when they found out that for the first time in this country's history men an women are being proclaimed equal.

From the political report: "After publication in the press of the draft constitution and the PDPA Central Committee resolution on the national reconciliation policy, particular interest in the content of these documents was noted in all strata of the population. The rebels are also studying them. During the agitation detachment's work in Chahar Bulaq county (Balkh Province) the rebels invited an officer from the agitation company to explain to them the terms of the new Constitution, at the same time guaranteeing his safety. On the other hand there are instances of threats from rebels to the peaceful inhabitants of the villages—those who watch television, listen to the radio, and read the newspapers..."

...The major is 30 years old. He wears two medals on his chest, one an Afghan medal "For Bravery." They villagers recognize it; many people bowed. This officer was frequently in the gunsights during his speeches. The snipers had time to see the few gray hairs on his temples through their powerful optical instruments, but they didn't touch him. Brave men always have devilish luck—an old truth...

The flour was all gone within 15 minutes. The bags of groats and salt were becoming floppy too. Empty sugar canisters rolled around. The people were cheerful, the women began to drag off dirty, bawling children to the hygiene instructor. And the officer-political workers began to talk to people. As is the custom they began in a roundabout way. They inquired about their health, moved on to the weather, and then discussed the prospects for the harvest. It was important for the peasants to join in the conversation, for the tension to disappear from their eyes, for the guy standing nearby to remove his hand from his tunic, where the outline of a pistol could be made out. Zafar Gol. Storekeeper:

"We have already heard about reconciliation. It is a good thing, but I doubt that it will occur rapidly."

Rasul. Peasant:

"Power is not coming to the village. There is no help from the state. Only you help us with food and medicine. We don't know who to trust.

Saddiq. Driver:

"I have heard nothing about reconciliation. It is not necessary for me to know this. Who will give me back my brothers and my sister? They were killed during artillery shelling."

Abdul Faraq. Peasant:

"I personally support people's power. I know that many bandit leaders do not want reconciliation, but the people do! It is the people with money in the bank who don't!"

An old man in a turban and dirty gray cloak (he did not want to introduce himself):

"The soldiers of Islam will not embark on reconciliation. They are very strong and can always prove this. Reconciliation depends on what the leaders in Pakistan say."

Some said that the sooner our friends [shuravi] leave, the sooner we will be able to get on without them. Others said that there will be much bloodshed if the Russians leave. Internecine strife is destroying and ruining us... Yet others said that if you abandon a neighbor in trouble, trouble will befall you yourselves.

From the political report: "...Many people do not understand the class essence of what is going on. A peasant buys mines from a gang and puts them on the roads. When a tank or an armored car is blown up, he goes to the gang leader to get money for the killing."

Medical assistance is one of the agitation detachments' trump cards. During the war years the number of hospitals in the province has been halved. There are many sick people suffering from tuberculosis, hepatitis, and bad teeth. In the overwhelming majority the goiter has enlarged. Village water contains little iodine. The peasants distrust injections and vaccinations, but they respect tablets. They swallow them without pausing for breath, and they ask for more. As a sort of second helping they are given handfuls of vitamin C tablets. Half the women are widows. Wearing uniform, tightly buttoned garments, they all seemed to look the same.

From the political report: "According to intelligence data, female instructors of European appearance turned up in one of the gangs operating in the province, to prepare those who had lost husbands to be agitator cadres."

I was told that after the dushmans had kicked all the men out of one of the villages, the women took up arms and began to defend their land. Since then not one armed detachment has passed through the village. Therefore the counterrevolution is in its own way fighting for women.

That is why the agitation detachments contain instructors who work with women and children. I met one of these "specialists" in Konduz.

Lola Sharipova speaks fluent Dari. She enjoys prestige among the women in the villages. On the day of an assignment she puts on national dress. She does not cover her face. Women also approach her more often, like "one of them." Many times people wanted to buy her: offering large sums of money—400,000 afghanis—just like for a good wife, only wait for it... the dushmans shot at her.

"Usually," she said, "women cluster round you and touch the fabric of your dress—they are interested in everything. And they ask so many questions!"

This time too there was a mass of questions: The women asked the questions.

"What's a Russian marriage ceremony like?"

Do you have cemeteries? And schools?"

"Is it true that a Russian man can leave his wife?"

"What happened at Chernobyl?"

...Tobacco and kerosene for the old men. Flour for the women. Books for the children. How they pounced on them! The boys promptly sat down in the dust and looked at the brightly colored pictures. One little boy got a "Pacific Ocean" photo album. He looked openmouthed at the blueness of the Sea of Okhotsk and then Akhmad, a fourth-grade pupil, asked:

"How did they dig this irrigation canal?"

He had "assorted" footwear. On one foot—a woman's boot, on the other—a worn army shoe. Soon Akhmad gave Officer P. Krasikov his first interview of his life:

"My brother is a soldier. He is serving in the people's militia. It is good that the war will end soon. I have lost a mother and two brothers in this war."

The rebels understand that children are the country's future. They are also building schools in the regions they control, and publishing books and textbooks which propagandize the "holy war." Here is just one example from the math textbook: "Out of five Soviet tanks—three were blown up. The soldiers of Islam knocked out one. How many enemy tanks remained?" Rebels are apt to seize from the population everything which people receive as free assistance from the agitation detachments, handing over in exchange their own goods: footwear, fabrics, food products.

"The bandits calculate their moves," a peasant said. "In the summer when we are preparing to send children to pioneer camps, they warn us: If they go we will kill them..."

"Those people whose children start at a school constructed with money from the people's power," another villager said, "are threatened: If we see this happening—we will cut off each one's right hand."

It is naive to suppose that immediately after the departure of the agitation detachment everyone in the village will become our friends and will change ideas that have taken shape over the centuries. There were both suspicious glances and malicious laughter behind our backs, and people spoke restrainedly: They knew there were disguised dushmans in the crowd. Indeed, you won't be able to change within an hour or two the minds of people who yesterday earned themselves a living through killing, who were deceived by hostile propaganda, who were intimidated... For sure, the agitation detachment can be compared with the grain grower—it goes through the field and sows the seed. The results are not immediately visible, but it is easier on the soul. The business has been done. For these seeds, albeit not every one, will give good shoots.

New Syrian Government Led By Al-Zu'bi

LD031755 Moscow TASS in English 2151 GMT 2 Nov 87

[Text] Damascus November 2 TASS—Under the constitution of the Syrian Arab Republic (SAR), President Hafiz al-Asad issued an executive order Sunday on the formation of a new government of the country led by Mahmud al-Zu'bi. The new prime minister earlier held the post of the speaker of the SAR people's Council.

Sixteen members of the government retained their portfolios in the new cabinet composed of 35 people, among them Mustafa Talas, deputy prime minister and minister of defence, and Faruq al-Shar', minister of foreign affairs. The changes affected 14 ministries related largely to the management of the branches of the economy. The Ministry for Environmental Protection was set up. Fourteen new ministers were named to the new cabinet and five ministers changed their portfolios.

West Europe

Greek, Soviet Ties 'Highly Appraised'

PM041003 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Oct 87 Morning Edition p 5

[Own correspondent G. Shakhunyan report: "Firm Foundations of Cooperation"]

[Text] Athens—The road snaked like a thin ribbon to the sea, cutting through the carefully worked fields and olive groves. We were on our way to a small village in the province of Voiotia, which is to be the name given to the new alumina plant being built in Greece with Soviet technical assistance.

A foundation-laying ceremony was held at the site, hung with Soviet and Greek flags.

Addressing the meeting to celebrate the start of construction, Greek Prime Minister A. Papandreou highly appraised the rapid pace of development of Greek-Soviet relations. He stressed that the building of the alumina plant, which is the biggest project in Greece in terms of capital investment, has been made possible thanks to the successful implementation of the Long-Term Program for the Development of Economic, Industrial, and Scientific and Technical Cooperation between the USSR and Greece.

The prime minister noted that the building of the plant will solve the employment problem to a considerable extent and help develop Voiotia Province and this region as a whole. He drew attention to the high scientific and technical standard of the Soviet project and the reliable methods of preventing environmental pollution.

Peaceful, fruitful, mutually advantageous cooperation between our countries, A. Papandreou said, has recently opened up new prospects of enormous political importance to Greece. An agreement has been signed on supplying Greece with Soviet natural gas, which will radically alter our country's energy structure. A large order placed with the Soviet Union to build refrigerator ships at Greek shipyards is being carried out.

V. Durasov, head of the Soviet Government delegation and USSR minister of nonferrous metallurgy, spoke in reply.

One slogan, written in Russian and Greek, read: "Greece-USSR. Friendship, development, cooperation!" Indeed, broad prospects are opening up for developing economic, political, and cultural ties between our countries.

Journalist 'Confused' by Treatment in Britain

PM031549 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 29 Oct 87 p 3

[Own correspondent Y. Sagaydak dispatch: "'Hospitality'...Including Interrogation"]

[Text] In Brighton the sun was shining. You could hear the gentle lapping of the surf whispering its perpetual song, and the banners decorating the "Brighton Center," where the annual Labor Party Conference was being held, were flapping about lazily in the breeze. The weather was pressing you to take a walk along the promenade and to forget, at least for a moment, about the bitter battles being fought within the ranks of the labor movement.

The telephone rang. It sounded shrill and demanding.

"You've got visitors," I heard the porter's voice say in the receiver.

The visitors stepped confidently into my room.

"We're from the police. We'd like to ask you a few questions, if you don't mind."

At the same time, with the speed of a conjuring trick, the two tall, athletic gentlemen made a complicated movement meant to indicate that they had shown their documents. True, I managed to catch that one of the visitors was called J. Brown. A very common English name, I thought.

"Would you show us your documents and notification, please."

After close scrutiny of the papers, one of the policemen—the one who was not Mr Brown—asked me an unexpected question:

"Why have you come to Brighton?"

To be honest, I became somewhat confused under the policemen's searching gaze. The question itself, asked after they had seen my papers, sounded like some kind of accusation.

"Well, basically, to cover the Labor Party conference, as stated in the copy of the notification which you are holding in your hands. The original, incidentally, was sent to the Foreign Office on time, 48 hours in advance, which means that the competent authority has been informed."

Turning a deaf ear to the second half of my answer, the one who was not called Brown asked me the next question as if he were trying to trick me:

"Do you intend to spend all the time in the conference hall, or do you intend to visit other places?"

The question made my heart sink. I was hoping to look in on various meetings held by organizations associated with the Labor Party—for instance, on problems of apartheid in the Republic of South Africa, or British arms deliveries to the Afghan dushmans.

"Is it prohibited to leave the conference hall?"

"Well, no. No such restrictions apply. We were just curious..."

The gentlemen in uniform were also curious about other things—whom did the *Komsomolskaya Pravda* correspondent intend to meet, where, and when, at what time would he be leaving Brighton, and so forth. Having given them more or less exhaustive answers, I inquired: What is the purpose of this interrogation? It turned out that they were "just checking" that a person whose movements are monitored had arrived in Brighton and had registered at the hotel specified in the notification. But I must say that, if everything had hinged on such simple questions, it would have been sufficient to ring the hotel and obtain the information required. To ring, rather than burst uninvited into a hotel room!

The policemen had an answer to this too. It appears that they were simply strolling through the town enjoying the beautiful sunny weather. During their walk they had simply decided to pay me a call, as if I were some old friend of theirs. So it all happened because of the good weather....

The hotel manager, a big, gray-haired man of around 55, was obviously waiting for me in the hall:

"Do not think that this is our fault. They came here and said that they intended to ask you a number of questions in the interests of security. What kind of secrets can there be in our seaside town?

"This is altogether very unpleasant. The authorities and the press continue to claim bluntly that the Soviet Union is a police state. However, it appears that it is Britain that is a police state. I think we must learn to trust each other rather than kindle suspicion. We are spending money on arms and the police instead of helping schools and local councils. It is wrong. Please, accept my apologies for the police actions!"

This monologue contains one very important phrase: We must learn to trust each other. Indeed we must! However, the British establishment is clearly not ready for such a move. Nostalgia for cold war times gives it no rest. The times have changed. But the methods, as you can see, have remained largely the same. Incidentally, they clearly do not accord either with the spirit or the letter of the Helsinki agreements, which stipulate that journalists should be assisted in every way. It is indeed a question of the self-same humanitarian issues which the powers that be in Britain pretend to be "defending" so zealously. Meanwhile in Britain itself these provisions of the Helsinki accords are being overtly flouted. After all, what kind of assistance is it to journalists if neither the laws of hospitality nor the rules of common decency can stop the police?

But perhaps the Brighton policemen acted at their own risk and peril, without the knowledge of higher authorities.

I decided to ring the Foreign Office official who deals with notification issues in the Soviet section of the ministry. When explaining the requirements for filling in the notification form to me, he had told me in detail that the document, which must reach the British Foreign Office by post or by hand no later than 2 full working days before the trip, must show accurately the time of departure, any stops, the purpose of the trip, the roads which one intends to use, and finally, the name and address of the hotel where one intends to stay. Today I have another question: If all these rules are strictly observed, do the police have the right to question me either at an official institution, on the street, or at my residence?

What I did not manage to get were clear-cut answers. It emerges that to all intents and purposes the police have the right to question me but only to establish that I am myself and no one else. As for the right to ask other questions, the situation is very vague. It appears that one ought to answer all the questions which interest the police, but at the same time one can refuse to do so. As to the location of the interrogation, there is total confusion. It is amazing that in Britain, where they talk so much about respect for the law, an official British authority is unable to provide precise explanations for such simple questions. But perhaps it does not want to.

When I mentioned the Helsinki accords, my interlocutor's tone became much more confident. All these procedures are a countermeasure and are implemented on the basis of reciprocity. This is precisely how the Soviet militia treat Britons who travel out of Moscow on notification documents.

I decided to ring Martin Walker, *Guardian* correspondent in Moscow.

"I have never had any problems with the militia. I report my trips, as laid down, 48 hours in advance. Exceptionally, it is possible to obtain permission to leave even before the 48 hours are up. Apart from my press card, I do not have to take any other documents with me. I only show the press card to the management of the hotel where I am staying."

It would be interesting to know whether the people in the Foreign Office know what Martin Walker told me. No doubt they do! But they continue to look calmly on (and clearly not just to look on) as the police in "the most democratic state" subject any Soviet citizen who leaves London to a humiliating interrogation. I mean any Soviet citizen! There are more than enough examples of this kind! Last summer, the Birmingham police burst into a hotel room where a Soviet diplomat was staying, giving his wife a terrible fright. Some 6 weeks ago, a Soviet Embassy first secretary who was accompanying the USSR ambassador to Britain by car was "checked" and interrogated. Is this not monstrous?!

I am convinced that if anything similar happened to Britons living in the Soviet Union, the right-wing British press would raise a terrible ruckus, accusing us of all the mortal sins, and above all, of violating human rights.

Why then are they unwilling to show more goodwill toward journalists and more respect for diplomats here in Britain? It would seem that both the practical treatment of Britons living in the Soviet Union and the thaw in the international climate ought to be prompting the local departments, secret and official, to refrain from actions aimed at denigrating human dignity and clearly not conducive to strengthening of mutual understanding.

The British are a hospitable, friendly, and amicable people. The absolute majority of them are tired of the unending stream of aspersions poured out by individual circles here on our state and its policy. This policy clearly does not suit those who see the key aim of their activity in artificially maintaining the picture of the Soviet Union as the enemy in order to suit their personal political ambitions.

Postscript: Many people, and especially my British acquaintances, tried to dissuade me from raising this topic. They said that there were vindictive people in the Foreign Office and similar departments and that this was the quickest way to get onto the list of "undesirables," as quite a few examples show. I must admit that it is not easy to brush aside such a weighty argument. However, it is equally impossible to remain silent, hiding behind the philosophy of "non-resistance to evil." After all, we represent a great country in Britain, and we have the right to expect London to observe the principle of reciprocity—the very principle to which the Foreign Office representative was referring.

Latin America & Caribbean

Chile's CP 'Accuses' Pinochet of Fraud

PY030228 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2100 GMT 30 Oct 87

[Text] In a press conference granted yesterday in Santiago, Violeta Campuzano and Mireya Baltra, former Communist Party of Chile [PCCh] congresswomen, and PCCh spokesman (Oziel Nunes) told reporters about a plenum of the PCCh Central Committee held last weekend in Santiago. On that occasion, the PCCh released a declaration summarizing the main agreements reached during the plenum, which was attended by most members of the Central Committee living in Chile, and by those in exile. The latter ones entered the country clandestinely, as did Volodia Teitelboim, who is a member of the PCCh Political Commission.

The PCCh accuses Pinochet's regime of preparing an electoral fraud to win the presidential plebiscite, which will be held next year. The plenum harshly criticized the law recently promulgated by the regime, which establishes severe punishment for those who spread Marxist doctrine, which was declared illegal by the Constitution imposed by the dictatorship 7 years ago. Hidden behind this law is the intention to pave the way for a plebiscite fraud.

The plenum proposed an alliance among all opposition forces to face the plebiscite with a single goal. It insisted that the regime's current campaign confirm that Pinochet has decided to perpetuate himself in power, and that only by confronting the dictatorship and breaking with the fascist institutional system can democracy be achieved.

The Central Committee pointed out that the PCCh and a great percentage of the Chilean people will continue to fight to solve the democracy-versus-dictatorship conflict in the shortest period of time, before 1989 if possible. It emphasized, however, that it must consider all situations, including the imposed plebiscite.

The PCCh declaration states that the opposition's main concern should not be to register for the elections but to be ready to fight fascism. The declaration adds that, if all parties had refused to register, the regime would have suffered a defeat. However, in order to facilitate a united action in the face of the plebiscite, the declaration says, the plenum has supported the electoral registration.

Regarding the struggle for free elections, the plenum ruled that it can be valid if it is seen as part of a global struggle to oust the fascist system, and if it is closely linked to the needs and claims of the masses.

The Central Committee supported the mass rebellion policy currently being adopted by the PCCh in its pursuit of a profoundly democratic system of government. The plenum made a call for effective forms of resistance through events and demonstrations that might lead the country to a state of ungovernability, civil disobedience, and mass upheaval, which might end up by disrupting the fascist institutionality.

Answering the journalists' questions, Violeta Campuzano, Mireya Baltra, and (Oziel Nunes) said the call for electoral registration was made in compliance with requests by other leftist forces and with the necessity of overcoming what might be an obstacle to a further alliance among the opposition. They added that the issue of registration is of secondary importance.

The PCCh spokesmen said that, depending on the level of agreement reached with the United Left and other opposition forces, the PCCh might ask the people to cast a negative vote at the plebiscite and might also agree to form a single party with the rest of the opposition.

CP Plenum Results Reported

PM041045 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Oct 87 First Edition p 4

[Report "from TASS reports" under general heading: "Plenums Held"]

[Text] Chile [subhead]

A Central Committee plenum of the country's Communist Party has been held in Chile under illegal conditions. Those taking part discussed the situation in the country and the party's position with regard to the so-called "plebiscite" being imposed by the military-fascist dictatorship.

The plenum decided to support the registration of Chilean citizens on electoral lists to take part in the "plebiscite" with a view to defeating the Pinochet regime, which is seeking to extend its term in power. It is essential, the adopted resolution states, to prevent this, to destroy the fascist system of rule under which democracy cannot be restored.

The resolution notes that this decision was taken at the request of the Communist Party's allies to help the cohesion of the ranks of all opposition forces in the struggle against the dictatorship and to promote the unity of their actions. The Communist Party will struggle for the holding of free elections within the framework of the overall struggle to destroy the fascist system of rule and for the satisfaction of the masses' urgent demands. The Chilean Communists have constantly advocated and continue to advocate the collaboration of all opposition forces without exception and mutual understanding between them.

The plenum called for the stepping up of the masses' struggle against the dictatorship and the use of the most effective and diverse forms of this struggle.

Panama's 'Destabilization' Has Regional Aim

PM031201 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Oct 87 Morning Edition p 5

[APN own correspondent M. Baklanov report "especially for IZVESTIYA": "Panama: Battle for the Canal"]

[Excerpts] It was 10 years ago, on 24 October 1977, that the counting of votes in the plebiscite on the Panama Canal treaty conducted a month earlier was completed in Panama. Some 64% of Panamanians said "yes" to the documents signed by U.S. President Carter and Panamanian leader General Torrijos.

One of the general's close friends recalls: Torrijos said something incomprehensible at the time: "No one knows how I voted 23 September." Later it became clear: On the day when the U.S. Congress had to ratify the treaties, special units of the Panamanian national guard secretly occupied key canal installations and were ready to blow them up in the event that the treaty collapsed. Once he knew that Congress had ratified the document, Torrijos spoke on the radio. Hearing the general, the country did not suspect that his words contained coded information understood only to the initiated: The operation to destroy the canal was cancelled....

Panamanians were planning to celebrate the anniversary of the signing of the treaty in style, as a nationwide holiday and as a reminder of the way 10 years ago this tiny country, a U.S. semicolony, accomplished an important stage in the struggle for the right to control its main national asset. But, despite expectations, the celebration proved rather short-lived. Today, Luis Gomez, deputy chairman of the Panama legislative assembly, observes, the path to full sovereignty over the canal is harder and longer than 10 years ago. [passage omitted]

Let us us try to make sense of this.

"Washington looks at Panama through a geopolitical prism," Luis Gomez told me. "The Pentagon's Southern Command is located here, and the Americans want to maintain their military presence on the isthmus after the year 2000. To achieve this aim they have to create a puppet government in Panama which will betray national interests. This is the main reason for the present crisis. The government is being destabilized on three fronts: economic blackmail, political opposition, and attempts to isolate Panama internationally. The United States was counting on overthrowing the present regime within a month. But the crisis is still going on, because the right-wing opposition has been unable to put forward any realistic plan for solving the country's acute domestic problems.

What is happening in Panama is like an undeclared war. So far it is being waged without shots being fired, although disturbances provoked by the opposition have already caused casualties. Local politicians do not exclude the possibility of a much more serious development in events. In September the U.S. Senate gave Panama an ultimatum: Under the threat of adopting economic and other sanctions, the Americans are demanding removal of the present government and creation of a transitional administration. Time is running out. As the 45-day ultimatum period expires, so tension in the country is increasing.

Evidently the date indicated in the ultimatum is not accidental because it coincides with the deadline agreed by the five Central American presidents who signed the agreement in Guatemala on a peaceful settlement in the region. The United States does not want to permit implementation of these accords. Panama may be in a different time zone from the [other] Central American countries, but on the political clocks, the hands move in unison.

There is one more coincidence. In the year of the 10th anniversary of the "Torrijos-Carter" treaties, at the height of the political crisis in Panama, a book is being published in the United States titled *"Cheating on Treaties on the Panama Canal."* Its author, retired Captain Russell Evans, seeks to prove that the treaties, he says, have no legal force for the United States because they do not provide for the possibility of armed U.S. intervention in Panama in the event of a threat to the canal.

In the light of present events, the meaning of Torrijos' enigmatic phrase—that no one knows how he voted on the canal treaties—becomes clearer. The general realized that the agreement, which was undoubtedly a victory for Panama, has vulnerable points. He regarded the document not as the final objective but only as a stage in the struggle. In the intervening years, something else has become clear. This is not just a national problem for the Panamanians. The fate of peace throughout Central America depends largely on the outcome of the battle for the canal.

Status of Falklands Dispute Assessed

PM031637 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 29 Oct 87 p 3

[V. Lapin article under the rubric "International Notes": "Tories' Dangerous Course"]

[Text] More than 5 years have passed since the armed conflict which blew up between Argentina and Britain over the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands in the South Atlantic. But even now the atmosphere in this part of the world cannot be called calm. Once again tension was aggravated here a year ago when on 29 October the Conservative government announced unilaterally the creation around the archipelago of "an economic exclusion zone." The risky nature of this step becomes clear if one recalls the events that preceded it.

The problem of the Falklands has a long history. They were discovered in 1520, and in 1833 the British took possession of the archipelago. But Argentina was also laying claim to possession of the territory. In the postwar period the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands were included in a list of colonial territories which were covered by the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples adopted by the United Nations. More than once, the UN General Assembly examined the question of the islands' ownership and called upon the governments of Argentina and Britain to resolve the problem through talks. They were conducted intermittently from 1965 through 1982 but were unproductive. When in April 1982, Argentina put its troops on the islands, Britain began a massive military action with the aid of the United States, attempting to gain a foothold on the islands by force of arms. Argentina was forced to evacuate its troops. But the British stayed.

The argument between the two countries has still not been resolved, although the UN General Assembly appealed more than once for an end to the problem by peaceful means. But instead of sitting down at the negotiating table London is setting up the notorious 200-mile-radius "economic exclusion zone" around the islands, and within it a 150-mile "zone to defend fishing resources," using as an excuse the "acute need" of measures to preserve the fishing resources.

The Latin American community interpreted London's decision as a provocation, a crude challenge to the continent and to the entire world community. In an official protest note to the United Nations from the Argentine Government, Britain's actions were seen as a threat to peace and security in the entire region, creating a new and dangerous source of conflict in the South Atlantic. Nicaragua, Uruguay, Venezuela, Brazil, and Peru made a similar assessment of the British Government's actions. Greece, Italy, Spain, and other countries expressed serious concern. But Whitehall remained deaf to the protests.

The Tories are worried not so much by ecological questions, such as the fate of "fishing resources," as by the desire to increase their military presence in the South Atlantic and to include this region in NATO's "sphere of influence." It is not for nothing that Britain's Defense Minister G. Younger recalled in one of his speeches that almost three-fourths of NATO warships in the Atlantic are Royal Navy ships.

The Argentine newspapers published a report prepared by a group of experts which cites figures on Britain's militarization of the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands, the site of a powerful military base since 1982. As the document shows, in addition to the large garrison of British soldiers, missile installations, several groups of Phantom and Harrier fighter-bombers, and combat and transport aircraft are sited at this base. A submarine, two cruisers, a large number of patrol launches, and auxiliary service ships are on permanent station there.

Few people doubt that Britain is backed by its senior NATO ally, the United States. Although the Reagan administration has declared its "neutrality" in this situation, the Latin American countries remember that this "principledness" did absolutely nothing to prevent Washington, at the time of the Anglo-Argentine armed conflict, from openly taking London's side. British aircraft refueled at the U.S. military base on Ascension Island, and the Pentagon passed on to its ally intelligence information it had received from satellites on Argentine troops and ships. The regime of the Chilean dictator, Pinochet, also did what it could to help London.

Reports have also appeared in the press that U.S. aircraft are using the military airfield built by the British on the occupied archipelago. At the moment these are civilian aircraft. But at any moment this military base may be used by the Pentagon for its own punitive "rapid deployment forces."

All this arouses justified alarm in world community circles. Disputes must be resolved at the negotiating table. The majority of members of the international community adhere to this opinion, as is witnessed by UN General Assembly resolutions.

Gorbachev Addresses 4 Nov Meeting

LD041056 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0735 GMT 4 Nov 87

[Speech by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at meeting of representatives of parties and movements participating in the GOSR 70th anniversary celebrations in the Kremlin on 4 Nov—recorded]

[Text] Dear Comrades, Friends! You have all attended the ceremonious meeting devoted to the 70th anniversary of October. This frees me of the need to speak again about our affairs. Here I would like to share some considerations to continue what I said in the report. When the mighty revolutionary wave had subsided, Lenin understood earlier than the others the whole complexity of the movement toward those aims which the October Revolution, as it seemed to many, had brought so much closer. And his concept of the New Economic Policy [NEP] translated his idea of peaceful coexistence, or as he put it, living in peace together, from the initially only political, even diplomatic sphere, to the sphere of the fundamental laws of the era.

Later, it is true, it happened that other ideas gained the upper hand, but we have now finally overcome attempts to play cunning tricks with history, when, at times we proceeded not from what actually was the case, but what we wanted to see.

In the eighties the peculiarities of world development became clearly revealed; these had been accumulating and maturing over the entire post-war period. These are primarily the peculiarities of the nuclear age, which have brought to the forefront the problem of the very survival of mankind. Furthermore, these are the process of complication of world economic links, stimulated by the contemporary scientific and technical revolution; the intensification of the interdependence of the countries and peoples of the world; the coming into being of its integrity, in conditions of diversity and contradiction. This, finally, applies to the exacerbation of global problems, which challenge the very biological ability of man to adapt to the dangers, the pace, and the stresses of modern existence.

All of this highlights anew the content of the idea of peaceful coexistence, which demands from political movements a new analysis and reinterpretation of their tasks, the overcoming of the ideological schemes and stereotypes that have taken shape.

This is no easy matter. Nobody has any ready recipes. Nobody has hold of an Ariadne's thread which would help us find a way out of the labyrinth of today's contradictory world. In setting forth our concept of the new thinking, we are by no means laying claim to a monopoly on the truth. We are ourselves seeking, and are inviting others jointly to seek, ways along which mankind might arrive at the 21st century across the minefield of our days, and arrive at a nuclear-free and nonviolent world. Of course, in the historic perspective, it is socialism—this is our conviction—that will make the decisive contribution to overcoming the critical points arising in the development of civilization. It is this system alone which potentially possesses the capability of having effective influence on the search for that Hegelian medium, that balance of interests, that will enable mankind to make a breakthrough to a fundamentally new...[Gorbachev corrects himself] different level which is salvation for it.

The potential of socialism has not yet developed to the full, by far. In essence, a most profound social revolution is going on, with its origins in the October Revolution. But the duration, novelty, and unevenness of it, the combination and coexistence of progressive moves and recessions, the interchange and interconnection of revolutionary and evolutionary processes, make any logical schemes composed according to old text books unviable.

The logic of the social movement of our epoch is becoming more and more apparent. The essence of it is in the material and spiritual self-discrediting of the exploitative society. Neither the negative moments in the history of socialism, nor whole libraries of those who deny Marxism, nor the sharpness and refinement of ideological polemics in the world have been able to refute the conclusion that there is an alternative to capitalism, and that the alternative is socialism.

However, variability in development remains. At every successive twist in the historical spiral, the forces of the old world have the opportunity to remove the most dangerous contradictions at any given moment, and thus continue their domination. Such is what happened, for example, with capitalism's use of the scienfific and technological revolution. Of course, the internal antagonisms of the capitalist system are reproduced at every new stage, but in a new and different way. However, the technological revolution is only just beginning, and the main consequences of its use in the capitalist way are yet to come. Thorough theoretical research into this topic is also only just beginning. The essence of what is taking place in the means of production is only beginning to become perceptable beyond the accustomed formula of the continual deepening of the general crisis of capitalism, to say nothing of political forecasts.

The fact that real socialism, as far as its technological development is concerned, is still lagging behind capitalism, and also impeded the passage to a new level of understanding these processes. The prerequisites for overcoming this lagging behind are taking shape during the course of the revolutionary restructuring of socialist society, of its transition to a qualitatively new condition. But it is precisely this society of tomorrow that represents this higher type of socialism that will help those seeking a social alternative.

You may have noted that in the report delivered during the festive session, I spoke of two particularly dangerous manifestations of capitalist laws: militarization and the unequal exchange with the developing world. However, these are only possible with the aid of appropriate state policy—and this policy enjoys support; it enjoys support for as long as the fear of the Soviet military threat persists; for as long as people are firmly convinced that there exist superior national interests and that there exist those of secondary inportance; that there are subjects of world politics and economics and that there are objects, that is, the neocolonialist sphere.

With all its international consequences, our restructuring is demolishing the fear of the Soviet military threat and militarism loses its political justification. The unacceptable and ruinous spuandering of resources on armaments also become more and more obvious in the face of the ecological danger and in connection with the growth of unemployment which, on a new spiral of the scientific and technological revolution, is turning into a problem of altogether different dimensions than before.

The financial system, unable to withstand the excessive burdens of the arms race, the astronomical state debts, and the hegemonistic economic selfishness is giving out alarming signals.

On the other hand, the new liberation drive taking shape at the present stage in the Third World—the Indian representative was right when he came out against this term here—threatens to explode if the developing countries fail to obtain an equal position in world economic ties, if the idea of the new world economic order does not begin to be implemented, if tackling the task of disarming for the sake of development is not put on a practical level. It is along these lines in the world process that the formation of the critical mass is proceeding, posing the question of civilization's to be or not to be, exerting influence on everything that is taking place in the world.

Now it is no longer possible to view world development merely from the viewpoint of the struggle between two opposing social systems. The dialectic of this development represents unity, confrontation, competition, and interaction of a multitude of factors. It is precisely in this interaction between various societies that each one of them is put to the test. Naturally, this is not tantamount to some sort of unification between them, some convergence.

We will not forgo, not by one iota, the real values of socialism. On the contrary, we will enrich and develop them, ridding ourselves of all that which distorted the humanistic essence of our system. We are certainly not striving for our class enemy to fall in love with us; we do not need that at all. What we are counting on is that life will compel him to take realities into account and to become aware that we are all in the same boat and that we must behave in such a way that it does not capsize.

For socialism, both class interests, as a system, and general human interests are, so to speak, fused into one in this course. And for capitalism there is no other rational path than coexistence and competition. It is only by joint effort that we can weaken and eliminate the global danger of an ecological infarct. The problem has long since become an international one. One can hardly produce a radical solution in isolation for the energy problem either, any more than to develop the riches of the world's oceans. Finally, only the collective intelligence of mankind is capable of moving us into the heights of near-earth space and further, into solar and stellar space.

In light of what has been said, the international feeling of responsibility of the leading forces of our times, among which the communist movement has occupied and will occupy a worthy and prestigious place, is extraordinarily high.

Representing the CPSU here, I would like to add a few words to what I said about it the day before yesterday in my report. Like much else in today's world, the communist movement needs renewal and qualitative changes. Now it is particularly important that it is not only a national but, in its very nature, an international force. Such a force is particularly needed by contemporary mankind. As far as the CPSU is concerned, it does not imagine its internal plans and deeds outside of the international context, and not, of course, outside of the correlation with the significance which they have or may have for our brothers in ideals and for progressive forces in general.

We ourselves felt strongly how, in the period of stagnation, the international impetus of socialism had lessened, so that restructuring in the USSR became vital from this point of view as well. We are fully aware of the significance of our work at the new stage, not only in the world economic and political context, but also in the context of moral support for the forces of socialism, democracy, and progress. But mere parallel activities in our countries are insufficient. Cooperation is also necessary, but in contemporary forms of course. A more perfect standard, if one may put it like this, of mutual relations between progressive forces is required, such a standard which might make it possible to accumulate the whole diversity of experience, and help to understand the world surrounding us in all of its multitude of colors and contradiction.

The arrogance of a belief in one's omniscience is akin to fear of one's inability to master new problems; it bears witness to the tenacious habit of rejecting out of hand other points of view. Here you get neither dialogue nor productive discussion, but the main thing is that the cause suffers. Just as it was impossible in the beginning of the century to dogmatically extrapolate all of the tenets put forward by Marx and Engels for the age of imperialism, so still more it is impossible to carry out such an operation in assessing modern times with the aid of postulates which arose in the fifties, sixties, or even the thirties.

The theoretical legacy which our predecessors created in the name of man's social liberation must be read again in such a way as would make it possible to have a precise analysis of the new realities and to arrive at the optimally correct political conclusions. Many questions have to be answered in the search for a programmatic alternative to a society of antagonisms, and of confrontational tension on the world arena.

Our party and its theorists and scientists began to tackle these questions seriously, ridding themselves of the concepts and schemes born of another time and of different opportunities for creativity. We invite not only the fraternal parties, communists, but also socialists and social democrats and representatives of other trends in political thought and action, all who hold dear the accomplishments of man's spirit and who wish to preserve and make use of them for the coming generations, to cooperation and search jointly.

This is vitally important for understanding the new situation, when the renewal of civilization merges with the task of mankind's survival. The new way of thinking also implies new morality and also psychology. It is directed at this: that each man, while remaining a citizen of his country, a member of his party, an activist of any progressive national movement, should become profoundly aware of the responsibility both for what the whole world is to look like in the future and for whether it is to exist at all.

Let me end here. Thank you for your attention. [applause]

Gorbachev Elected Chairman

LD040728 Moscow TASS in English 0723 GMT 4 Nov 87

[Text] Moscow November 4 TASS—A meeting of representatives of parties and movements taking part in celebrations of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution opened here today.

Participants in the meeting from many countries, representing tens of parties and movements, took their seats around a big rectangular table. They are discussing pressing problems of our time.

Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, representing the host country of the meeting was elected its chairman.

The first speaker, general secretary of the Communist Party of Argentina Athos Fava, stressed that socialism and peace are indivisible. Already the first foreign policy act of the Soviet Government—the decree on peace—showed that precisely socialism unites into a single whole the cause of social and national liberation and the cause of peace.

Then the floor was taken by representatiges of the Communist Party of Greece and the Indian National Congress (I).

The discussion continues.

Meeting on 4 Nov Described

LD041232 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0735 GMT 4 Nov 87

[Report on 4 November meeting of representatives of parties and movements taking part in the celebration of the 70th anniversary of Great October by commentator S. Alekseyev]

[Text] A meeting of representatives of parties and movements taking part in the celebration of the 70th anniversary of Great October opened in Moscow today. The meeting was opened by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, who cordially welcomed those taking part in it, representative of parties and movements from various countries and continents of our planet.

The floor was given to Athos Fava, secretary general of the Argentine Communist Party. The leader of the Argentine Communists raised in his speech the problem of the enormous foreign economic debt of the Latin American countries, in particular Argentina, and he condemned the policies of the developed capitalist countries of the West, headed by the United States, with regard to the countries of this region. Next to speak at the meeting was Kharilaos Florakis, secretary general of the Greek Communist Party Central Committee. He stressed that the Communists of Greece consider the struggle for peace as their paramount task. This is a struggle not only for the existence of mankind, he stressed, but also for the change of the whole of society, a struggle for socialism. Comrade Florakis expressed confidence that the current meeting in Moscow would serve to further consolidate all communist, progressive, and left forces of the planet. The floor was given to Ram Rattan Ram, general secretary of the All-Indian Committee of the Indian National Congress (I). He stressed the need for new thinking in the nuclear age. He noted that India has been consistently advocating nuclear disarmament from the very beginning, in the United Nations, the Nonaligned Movement, and in the Group of Six. He expressed approval for the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. summit meeting, and welcomed the conclusion of an agreement on the elimination of Soviet and U.S. medium-range and shorter-range nuclear weapons.

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev then spoke.

Yakovlev Issues Statement, Holds News Conference

Statement 3 Nov

PM041321 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Nov 87 Second Edition p 8

[TASS report: "October, Restructuring, and the Modern World"; boldface as published]

[Text] A press conference was held in Moscow on 3 November on the subject of "October, Restructuring, and the Modern World." Soviet and foreign journalists were addressed by A.N. Yakovlev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who emphasized the special political and theoretical significance of the report of M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet, and RSFSR Supreme Soviet ceremonial session devoted to the anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The propositions and assessments contained in the report, the analysis of a very wide range of questions, and the Marxist-Leninist methodology of that analysis, A.N. Yakovlev said, all together give a strong boost to development of public consciousness and scientific thinking and will be an object of serious reflection for everyone.

The anniversary is a moment of pride, a moment of memory, of reflection, and also a look into the future. This point in the report reflects capaciously and exhaustively the approach of the party and Soviet people to this festival. It is an approach imbued with understanding of the greatness of what has been achieved, but also of the responsibility for its future and of the scale and significance of current tasks of restructuring.

Yes, Soviet people take pride in what has been achieved. They remember their history: its flights and dramas, feats and defeats, heroism and tragedies. History really stimulates people to reflect, think, consult with experience and their own reason, and see clearly what the very destiny of socialism demands and what is rejected fundamentally and forever.

Today we are measuring our every step with special care against the goals and ideals of the revolution. To use M.S. Gorbachev's words, we seek and find in the October days and in Lenin's legacy both a strong spiritual mainstay and instructive lessons.

The Soviet people have many grounds for pride—both in the material sphere and in the social, political, and spiritual spheres. A backward country, more than three-fourths of whose population was illiterate and where mass hunger was the norm, has become a modern state. It has shot up from poverty and downtroddenness to culture, education, and a society of broad and equal opportunities for everyone.

But this has been achieved with great difficulty in all respects. If we speak of the particularly important features characterizing the building of socialist society, the following must be singled out in particular.

The level from which we began—in all its dimensions, particularly if you compare the scale of problems which had to be resolved and the actual resources and potential that the young Land of the Soviets had. The tremendous disproportion between the former and the latter demanded the utmost consolidation of physical, moral, and mental forces.

The incontestable fact that after the revolution we became the strange bird in the flock, the only socialist country in a hostile capitalist encirclement. They sought to peck at us and, if possible, to peck us to death. We remember that. Not only does our memory continue to sting, but it returns again and again to the immense grief and suffering and the material losses that external interference brought us. All that cost our people dear: the foreign intervention in the Civil War, the war against fascism, the cold war, the arms race. But we are not motivated by misfortunes or grievances when we say that the situation of being a "besieged fortress" slowed down our movement both materially and spiritually. We simply recall that we managed to overcome this too by faith in the rightness of our cause and by the labor of the people, who managed to surmount very grave difficulties and pass very complex tests.

The strategic parity which the Soviet Union has literally wrested from history is creating new conditions and thus shaping a new mentality which enables us to look differently at the world. This enables us to get away from the policy of enforced and frequently urgent searches for replies to the West's military-technological challenges and embark on the path of purposeful cultivation of conditions for peaceful international development and optimum conditions for social progress. A totally different epoch has arrived, in which movement toward a nuclear-free, nonviolent world is a perfectly real alternative. We see that the new thinking is making its way through the dense prejudices of the epoch of wars and weapons.

Finally, **the novelty of the problems** that had to be resolved. Revolutions always bring about an unprecedented upsurge of the human spirit, the romance of social renewal, and a moral rebellion against the old society.

The October Revolution was the summit of the liberation aspirations of many generations. But a victorious revolution must seek and find ways to realize new moral values and social ideals in real life. This is no easy matter. The pioneering path always holds surprises. Creativity and conservatism, mistakes and realizations, the broadest initiative and indifference, self-sacrifice and petit bourgeois discharges, flights of the spirit and human tragedies—all this is life, and it is manifested particularly vividly and stormily in epochs of abrupt revolutionary changes.

We are confident of the correctness of our historical choice. We know our potential;therefore, we look any truth and any tests honestly in the face.

It is natural that we are now looking so intently at our complex history. What is needed for restructuring is accurate knowledge, not a failing memory. Both destructive nihilism and the arrogance of ignorance are equally unacceptable here. To interpret history, having rejected in advance a meeting with "inconvenient" facts, would mean evading a scientific approach to historical experience and to profound cognition and assimilation of the lessons of the past, preferring nostalgic fantasies, and preprogramming subjectivism.

The "historical" theme resounded weightily in M.S. Gorbachev's report. It analyzed objectively and responsibly the origins, causes, and consequences of historical events and individuals' actions. Both the incontestable achievements marking our path and phenomena bearing the bitter stamp of tragedy found a worthy place and reflection— events resulting not least from an unprincipled power struggle and from crimes stemming from the abuse of power.

We are not judging the past—neither the distant nor the recent past. All the best things that we have today come from the past, its labor and heroism. But everything we would like to change and restructure is also fed by the past; therefore, we seek to comprehend history. We analyze it, and we go deep down in understanding it. We do this not to satisfy idle curiosity but for the sake of today and tomorrow, for the sake of things to come. We do this to have a better idea both of the nature of problems we are encountering and of the ways to resolve present tasks, the ways to accelerate society's socioeconomic development. The truth, albeit grim, is in any case better than comforting silences, fantasies, or emotions. History can only be blackened by lies, while the truth elevates it.

But genuine truth demands special respect and a solicitous attitude, because it is linked with people's destinies, their life and hopes, their work and accomplishments. This is not a subject for idle sensations or unscrupulous, malicious joy.

M.S. Gorbachev's report emphasizes the idea of the transitional nature of restructuring, transitional from that stage in socialism's development when man and society as a whole have, as it were, made long-term capital investments to the stage when these investments begin to produce a return, when the entire accumulated potential of socialism—economic, spiritual, sociopolitical—turns toward the person and makes it possible for society to advance more quickly and renew itself, to make the transition from schemes and dogmas, stereotypes and prejudices to common sense, realism in assessments and actions, and scientifically substantiated decisions.

Everything else derives from this chief point: the economy's shift from extensive to intensive development; the shift of management from primarily administrative to primarily economic methods of management; the shift toward resolute development of democratization and of socialist self-management; the shift of public consciousness toward enhancing exactingness toward itself and toward realistic assessments of reality and of all work.

Socialism is a continuously developing society. It involves, as it were, as the CPSU Central Committee general secretary said, a long series of transitions and a continuous ascent of the ladder of historical and social progress. Each "rung" of this ladder has its own specific nature and resolves its own tasks.

If we are to single out the key thing that the party has now taken as its reference point in the process of restructuring, it is the revelation of the humanist substance of socialism. The full realization of our system's entire potential, which must not just "serve the person" in the consumer sense of the word. It must raise him and help him to become more complete and spiritually richer; therefore, it is legitimate to raise the question of the social effectiveness of specific forms in which the economic, spiritual, and sociopolitical life of society is organized at each particular period in its development.

It is real humanism, serving and ennobling man, which is the supreme measure of a society's social effectiveness. Socialism's humanist vision is above all the ethic of an active, transforming attitude to life.

There is but one path to the assimilation of new levels of man's activeness and of his social resources: democratization. This aspect of society's life was also analyzed in depth in M.S. Gorbachev's report. It is sometimes claimed that we see democratization solely as a utilitarian means of attaining the necessary economic dynamism. Even if that were actually so, I myself do not understand what objection there can be to that. Nevertheless, this is a one-sided interpretation. Democratization, in its socialist sense, means creation of an unfailing, effective means for each person to influence society's life and affirmation of the individual man as the master of his own plant, institution, rayon, city—the whole country.

True democracy is not the system under which people are given things by others: wages, social benefits, common working conditions, and other things. True democracy is a system of relations in which man and the collective themselves create wealth in all its forms—both material and spiritual. They dispose of that wealth themselves; they distribute it. It is not a policy set in rock, as it were, like the clamorous game of electing presidents and premiers that goes on. For us, democracy means the opportunity for the masses to influence policy and to create it in the interests of the people and peace. The true essence of real democracy and democratization lies here, and not just in various external forms and manifestations.

We believe that without democracy there can be no restructuring. Democratization is the soul of restructuring, as M.S. Gorbachev said.

The culture of democracy must permeate all social relations. It is inseparable from the culture of society—political, economic and general culture. We support a diversity of public opinion and constructive, free discussion and debate. We support the open posing of the most complex and contradictory problems of social development. M.S. Gorbachev's report made this point most clearly and forcefully.

The enrichment of spiritual culture is an inalienable part and condition of restructuring. As the report stressed, it is not an embellishment but the catalyst of dynamism, a factor of social durability, and the sphere of a viable society.

Cultural policy under conditions of restructuring also means the culture of glasnost and all-around support for working people's autonomy and independent activity. It is the recognition of the special value of intellectual labor and development of a civic spirit and social responsibility. There must be, for example, an honest and open competitiveness in all creative spheres, be it science or art. There must be bold thinking, incisive hypotheses, innovative decision-making, and stimulating examples. All these elements in their totality are indisputable, clear signs of an open and free society, one that is democratic in essence, and not in terms of the interplay of individual or group interests aggravated by considerations of self-interest or material enrichment.

M.S. Gorbachev laid special emphasis on the conditions of mankind's existence in the modern situation when the world is becoming increasingly interlinked, integrated, and close, the speaker continued. We have never separated our fate from the historic course of world development as a whole. Our response to the realities of the modern world is new political thinking. This conclusion-cum-appeal is addressed not only to other people but to ourselves as well. Lenin's idea of the priority of the interests of mankind as a whole is not an abstract philosophical category but the reality of our time. These interests require above all the survival of the human species. This point is very well made in M.S. Gorbachev's new book, presented to the public here in this very press center a few days ago.

The interests of mankind as a whole demand repudiation of that historically formed practice in which progress of countries and peoples, which is already very difficult and complicated, is slowed down and sent into reverse by virtually continuous wars with all their concomitant destruction, suffering, and excesses.

They demand a switch to that organization of international life in which the balance of power, inevitably linked with the unacceptable risk of military confrontations, would be ousted by a balance of interests built on reasonable, rational principles.

The interests of mankind as a whole also require the realization that the world's resources—whether natural wealth or ecological equilibrium—are not limitless or infinite. That realization should be followed by an economic, scientific, technical, and general material cooperation among the peoples and states, not clouded by the insulting restrictions of a Cocom, boycotts, penalties, embargoes, and so forth. The time is not far off when it will be clear to everyone how ludicrous and lacking in seriousness this is. Furthermore, nothing even now suggests that such a policy offers evidence of far-sightedness. The absence of such cooperation today is one reason for the many crisis phenomena in the world.

We are not mere idealists. We see all problems and contradictions, even the gulfs dividing the world today. We understand that the road to a non-nuclear world free of violence will be neither simple nor smooth.

It is no coincidence that M.S. Gorbachev's report raised so forcefully the following reflective questions:

Will imperialism be able to perceive soberly the new situation which has taken shape, to curb its own nature, and to switch from the principles of military force to policy?

Can capitalism and its economy survive without the drug of militarism?

Can the capitalist system live without the neocolonialist exploitation of developing countries' peoples?

Only time will be able to answer those questions with complete accuracy. We are not going to anticipate its reply, but we shall stress that for mankind to survive, that answer must only be a constructive and practical one.

We regard the new thinking as an appeal to mankind's common sense and as an appeal to be guided by reason.

That is why the report expresses so fervently the hope that it is possible for everyone together to jointly escape the catastrophic danger threatening the world. The experience of history is clear: Social progress has been made only where the first thought was of man, not of the various individual symbols of his existence—even most important ones.

Especially since in principle nothing is unattainable or unrealistic in the approach proposed by the Soviet Union.

M.S. Gorbachev's report expressed the **conviction** that for mankind there is simply no alternative to the path of the all-embracing system of security.

The report expressed the **conviction** that such a world will not materialize of its own accord. It is necessary to emerge once and for all from that stage of the history of civilization when **narrow views and narrow interests** have prevailed. It is necessary, finally, to trust in reason and obey it without waiting until the next crisis makes us see reason or spells our end.

The **conviction** that despite the differences existing in the modern world—socioeconomic, class, cultural, regional, and other differences—it is possible to have cooperation among all who are really committed to freeing the world of the nuclear threat and to increasing opportunities for progress on our planet.

Many difficult problems lie ahead of us. The experience not only of our revolution confirms that it is not given to everyone to perceive the element of innovation in revolutionary times or to appreciate and cultivate fresh growth. Quite a few people are simply afraid of what is new and unusual, are frightened themselves and, to an even greater extent, frighten others at its possible or imagined cost—whether this is to do with the new forms of our domestic social life or of an as yet unfamiliar phenomenon such as the nuclear-free world.

Well, conservatism is also a natural part of life. But it is not the one which charts the path to the future. Political, economic, and moral optimism are engendered by an open, informed, and transforming approach to life and its problems and by a realistic confidence in one's own abilities.

We have such a confidence, A.N. Yakovlev stressed in conclusion. It has existed throughout our history. That history has been a difficult one, but it is also a courageous, productive, and inspiring one in both results and prospects. That is to its undoubted credit.

Answers were given to journalists' questions.

News Conference 3 Nov

LD032254 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1907 GMT 4 Nov 87

[News conference given by Aleksandr Nikolayevich Yakovlev, Politburo member and CPSU Central Committee secretary, at the GOSR Press Center on 3 November; questioners speak in vernacular with superimposed Russian translation—recorded]

[Text] [Yakovlev] The festive session, devoted to our revolution's 70th anniversary, has ended. Let me say that something important was taking place, something that we are satisfied with in the country, something that—I would here use a festive word—inspires us. Naturally, there is no need to recount to you the report by Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; at the same time, however, I would like to emphasize the significance of this report—political and theoretical alike. The report, and the tenets and appraisals contained therein, the analysis of a very wide range of matters carried out in it, and the Leninist methodology of this analysis—all this taken together will, we are confident, provide a powerful stimulus for the development of social awareness and of scientific thought. It is in this context that I would like to draw your attention to some key tenets which, it seems, provide a general picture of our 70-year path, reflecting the sense of what is currently taking place in our country.

First and foremost, the report is an analysis of the historical path, the source of which became the Great October Socialist Revolution; it concerns its significance, the loftiness of its aspirations, the difficulties in practice, and the way we see the Great October Socialist Revolution today, now that we have begun our restructuring.

Second, it is what conclusions we draw from our history for the present and the future—conclusions that are to make it possible for us to better understand ourselves and open up new opportunities for a successful forward movement of social development.

Third, it is restructuring as a humane vision and implementation of socialism; it is about how, at its center, there stands the human being, his rights, his social protection, and his creativity in all spheres.

Fourth, it is the new political thinking. This is also the philosophy of a nuclear-free, secure, nonviolent world, which alone provides the hope and possibility of entering the next century and of surviving in it. Indeed, the report itself also reflects the essence of the philosophy of the new thinking.

Finally, it is about the extremely substantial theoretical and practical question— and not only for us—namely, is capitalism today capable of accepting in principle the idea at the root of the changed world, to live and act in it on an equal and civilized basis?

And so today we are talking about the special significance of October. Mikhail Sergeyevich spoke well about it: The anniversary is a time of pride, a time of memory, a time for reflection and a look into the future. Yes, we in our country are proud of what has been achieved. We remember our history, its flights and dramas, feats and defeats, heroism and tragedy. For us it is a very good cause to reflect and think a little, to take counsel with history through our own reason, to clearly understand what the very fate of socialism is demanding from us, and what is being rejected in principle, and is being rejected for all time.

Today we are comparing with special caution each step we take with the ideals and aims of our revolution. Our revolution is the high point of the liberation aspirations of many generations. But a victorious revolution must seek and find ways of implementing new moral values and public ideals in real life. This is not a simple matter at all. The uncharted, trailblazing path always hides the unexpected: creativity and conservatism, mistakes and illumination, the broadest initiatives and indifference, self-sacrifice and petit-bourgeois rejects, flights of spirit and human tragedies—all of this is life, living life, which manifests itself especially clearly and stormily in an era of steep revolutionary changes.

We are sure of the correctness of our historic choice; we know our possibilities and therefore we look honestly into the face of any truth and any tests. We know what we must do, and how, to restructure today. The fact that today we are peering so intently at our history—this is normal. Accurate knowledge rather than a failing memory is required for restructuring and for this reason we are striving to comprehend history. We are analyzing it. We are going to the heart of understanding it. We are doing this not for the sake of satisfying idle curiosity but for the sake of today and tomorrow, and for what is still to come.

In order to better picture for ourselves the nature of the problems that we are coming up against and the ways to resolve existing tasks, the truth, though grim, is in any event better than comforting emotions and fantasies. One can blacken history only with falsehood. The truth elevates it, but genuine truth, as you all probably understand, requires special respect, a cautious attitude, for it is tied to the destinies of people, their life hopes, their labor and feats. This is not a subject for idle sensations or unscrupulous malicious gloating.

In his report Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev talked about the transitional nature of restructuring. Quite in order are the questions: Transitional from what? Transitional toward what? First and foremost, from that stage of development of socialism when man and society as a whole were making long-term capital investment toward that stage when these investments begin to give returns, when all of the accumulated potential—economic, spiritual, social, and political—returns to man and creates for society the possibility of moving forward faster, of carrying out renewal of itself, from a set of dogmas, stereotypes, and prejudices, to common sense, realism of appraisals and actions, and scientifically-based decisions. Everything else is derived from this main thing: A turn of the economy from extensive development to intensive development; a turn of management from primarily administrative to primarily economic methods of management; a turn to decisive development of democratization of socialist self-management; a turn of public consciousness to raising exactingness of oneself, realistic appraisals of reality, and above all, work.

If one is to single out the key aspect of what the party has now taken from the guidelines of the restructuring process, it is the opening up of the humanistic content of socialism. Its essence is examined in an all-round and profound manner in the report by Comrade Gorbachev. It is precisely real humanism that serves man and elevates him and that represents the highest criterion of social effectiveness of society. The humanistic vision of socialism is represented, first and foremost, by the ethics of an active, transforming attitude toward life.

Democratization is, in our view, the sole path toward developing new strata of man's social resources. It is sometimes alleged that we regard it merely as an utilitarian means of imparting the necessary dynamism to the economy. Even if this were really the case, I personally fail to understand what is wrong with this. All the same, this interpretation is one-sided. Democratization, in the socialist sense, is the creation of a channel that operates without fail, a channel through which every man influences the life of society. It is the establishment of man as the master of his factory, establishment, rayon, and town—that is to say, the whole country. Genuine democracy is not a system in which someone gives something to man—wages, social benefits, the general working conditions, or something else. Genuine democracy, as we understand it, represents a system of relations where man and the collective themselves create the wealth in all its aspects—material and spiritual aspects alike—disposing of this wealth themselves and distributing it themselves.

Making spiritual culture richer is an inalienable part and condition of restructuring, as has been emphasized in the report. It is, as the report stresses, not an adornment, but a catalyst of dynamism, a factor for social stability, and a vitally essential sphere for society.

The culture policy in the conditions of restructuring is tantamount not only to the traditional matters of science, education, and art—it is also a culture of glasnost and an all-round support for the working people's independence. It is recognition that intellectual work is of special value. It is development of civic attitude and social responsibility. Mikhail Sergeyevich laid special emphasis on the conditions of mankind's existence in the present situation, when the world is becoming more and more interlinked, integral, and crowded.

We have never separated our destiny from the historical paths of world development as a whole. Our response to the reality of today's world is the new political thinking. This conclusion is also an appeal, and is addressed not only to others, but applies to us as well. The Leninist idea of the priority of general human interests today is not a disconnected philosophical category, but a reality of our time; these interests require above all the survival of mankind. This is well expressed in Comrade Gorbachev's book, which was presented to you a few days ago.

Common human interests demand the transition to a new organization of international life, in which the balance of forces, and the unacceptable risk of military confrontations unavoidably linked to it, would be crowded out by the balance of interests, built on reasonable and rational premises.

We see the problems and contradictions, even the gulfs dividing the world today. But we do not wish to walk along the edge of this gulf, from which earth is crumbling away. We understand that the road to a nuclear-free, nonviolent world will not be simple or swift. We are also aware of how much in the modern world is still irrational and proceeds from obscuration and the ignorance built up over the centuries.

It is no accident that questions and reflections were raised in Comrade Gorbachev's report as to whether imperialism can soberly accept the new situation that has arisen, curb its nature, and go over from warmongering principles to political ones. Is capitalism and its economy capable of getting by without the drug of militarism? Can the capitalist system live without neocolonialist exploitation of the peoples of the developing countries? Only time can provide an exhaustively accurate answer to that question. We shall not anticipate this answer, although we do not hide, and even stress, that if humankind wants to survive, the answer to these questions must only be constructive. It must, of course, be a practical reply.

Here I would like to say that the new political thinking is not only a set of concrete ideas and proposals. We consider the new thinking as an appeal to the good sense of humanity, an appeal to be guided by reason, experience, and knowledge that people already have and that has shown its correctness.

Social progress has developed only in those areas and at those times when people have thought first and foremost about man, and not about this or that—even the most important—symbol of his existence, especially since in principle there is nothing not attainable or practicable in the approaches being proposed by the Soviet Union.

The conviction is expressed in Mikhail Sergeyevich's report that mankind simply has no other path other than an all-embracing system of security, a conviction that such a peace will not come by itself. We must finally move away from that stage of the history of civilization when the bonds of opinion and the bonds of interest held sway. We must, in the end, have faith in reason and follow it, without waiting for another crisis to come along and bring us to our senses or to do away with us altogether. It is a conviction that, despite all the differences in the present-day world—socio-economic, class, cultural, religious, and so on—there is an opportunity for cooperation with everyone truly interested in rescuing the world from the nuclear threat and in multiplying opportunities for progress of all our planet.

[Unidentified correspondent] The *Koelnerstadtanzeiger* newspaper, FRG. How can one comprehend the sum total of all those historic appraisals given in this report regarding the second half of the twenties and the thirties, and some years after the war in, so to speak, a single snapshot of all today's knowledge, information, and opinions or, at the same time, as an instruction or directive that points the way to future historic research, or perhaps narrows the range of possible conclusions that historians may arrive at through an examination of the archives, or in their work in general?

[Yakovlev] Any depiction of events at a given time—and I agree with you—is undoubtedly a reflection of that degree of knowledge existing at that particular time. As you understand it, and as we understand it, science cannot stand still if it is studying very serious things. The events of the twenties and the thirties, as well as the events of the postwar period, were gravely important events in our history. Naturally, they require further study. Here I would not agree with the concept that the report could—well, this was expressed hypothetically—could be some kind of directive restricting the framework of future research. This is not the case.

We look on the coverage of this period, and of the events concerned, as an opportunity for science to develop further research study, to organize research study, to study these events more in-depth and more fully in the interests of society, knowledge, science, and the people.

[Correspondent] Walter Rogers, ABC. I would like to give you the opportunity to remove a few fantasies circulating among us, especially as to why Mr Gorbachev changed his attitude toward his trip to Washington. First he said yes. Then he told Shultz he wouldn't go. Five days later, he again agreed. Mr Gorbachev said that he was concerned at the possibility of setting a date when he spoke with Shultz. What caused him to be in such a state and why, 5 days later, did he change his mind and was able to set such a date?

[Yakovlev] After Geneva and Reykjavik, the summit meetings in these cities, it was quite clear that the next meeting had to be of a practical nature, with serious achievements and a serious agenda. In his speeches Mikhail Sergeyevich said more than once: Offering the public another meeting without practical results would mean sowing false illusions, harmful illusions. The leaders of such states as the Soviet Union and the United States of America must get together to resolve serious problems. Therefore, specifying the agenda was the matter at issue. If the agenda merits a meeting of the two leaders, then the trip must take place. If the trip is to be a semi-tourist visit, then obviously there is no point in it. The question phrased as— today I will go, tomorrow I will not go— simply did not arise.

[Unidentified correspondent] It is thought that the course of restructuring in the spiritual sphere is proceeding more successfully and with greater results than, let us say, in the economic area, material production. If you share this point of view, then how would you explain it?

[Yakovlev] The intelligentsia, with its spiritual creativity, reacts much more sensitively, earlier and, possibly in a more precise way, to a certain extent, to in-depth life processes taking place in society. It is simply that it senses them earlier, has a feel for them. That is how I would put it. However, were you to analyze our literature, our cinema, you would find many of the reflections that tormented our artists—and I also have writers in mind here—for a long time. This goes not only for the intelligentsia, or writers, but also for the whole of the intelligentsia in the Russian sense of this word. I am referring to intelligent people of whom there are very many, both among the intelligentsia and among the working class and peasantry. That is why, I think, the results in the spiritual sphere—I would not say, or, to be more precise, I would not calculate where there are more of them and where there are less of them—but, indeed, in the spiritual sphere, these processes are proceeding quite vigorously, quite vigorously.

As for the other aspect, the economy, let us say, that to put the economy of a country such as ours in the firm direction of private, economic interests, of new management based on financial autonomy is, in my view, a very difficult undertaking. It is essential, to begin with, to set up a legal foundation, cadre foundation, a theoretical base, so as to get this whole matter off the ground.

[Correspondent] Pavlov, *Novosti Press Agency*. Aleksandr Nikolayevich, in Mikhail Sergeyevich's report it is said and emphasized that communists are ready for the widest possible cooperation with other democratic forces and with Social Democrats in particular. Can it be considered that this readiness for cooperation now exceeds the framework of the struggle for peace? If so, then in what other spheres are we ready to cooperate, with the Social Democrats in particular?

[Yakovlev] Well, first and foremost, this is still an issue that concerns peace. As you yourself understand, it has arisen in a new way in our era—it is an issue of survival. But we are ready to cooperate in a wider spectrum too. Why should we not jointly discuss and reach an understanding on global problems? Well, let us say on problems of ecology, of the world's ocean, of space, of the Third World, and of hunger—the problems which, if you and I survive, if we manage to survive, will arise tomorrow on the agenda in an even more acute form than today. You and I will be amazed at what kind of people we were, the people who were involved in armaments, deterrence, missiles, and bombs, and not in the problems about which people really ought to be concerned.

[Correspondent] *The New York Times*. Mr Gorbachev will soon go to Washington. You yourself lived in New York for a year and you were ambassador to Canada for a number of years, which gives you a chance, a very good chance, to study the United States directly. If Gorbachev were to ask you: How are decisions made in Washington? What is the role of the military-industrial complex? How much freedom is enjoyed by the press? What answer would you give him?

[Yakovlev] Mr Taubman, I will tell him what is prompted by my conscience and what my knowledge is on these issues. I would like to use the opportunity of this question to say that no matter who and no matter what is being advised, Mikhail Sergeyevich firmly intends to improve relations with the United States of America, not only for the sake of our bilateral relations, which, of course are very important, but also for the situation that has taken shape in the world. Very much depends both on you and on us. I have been in Geneva and Reykjavik, and I am convinced that we could reach an agreement and adopt a very

Foreign Leaders Address Kremlin GOSR Session

LD031125 Moscow TASS in English 1101 GMT 3 Nov 87

[Text] Moscow November 3 TASS—A TASS correspondent reports from the Kremlin:

The celebration meeting on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution is continuing in session in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses for the second day today. The meeting is being held with the participation of members of the CPSU Central Committee, deputies of the Supreme Soviets of the USSR and the Russian Federation, veterans of the party and the revolution, of war and labour, the finest people of this country. Also present in the hall are foreign guests: 163 delegations from 119 countries arrived in Moscow for the celebrations.

A festive atmosphere prevails among the audience. It is due to the remarkable and detailed report delivered yesterday by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. He analysed the 70-year period after the October Revolution in this country, spoke about the achievements and difficulties of perestroyka, about the new character of international relations, which shaped in the world arena under the influence of the Great October Revolution, the most important foreign-policy problems and tasks of today.

The delegates and guests rising to speak one after another, illustrate, as it were, the provisions of the report. Vladimir Chicherov, a worker from Leningrad, Academician Guriy Marchuk, Aleksandr Dubko, a farmer from Belorussia, and Zoya Pukhova, chairman of the Soviet Women's Committee—all of them speak about the significance of the Great October Revolution for the destinies of the country and the people, its role in the destiny of every Soviet citizen.

Yet the influence of Great October is not confined to the Soviet land. Numerous foreign guests permanently reminded this in their speeches at the celebration meeting. The first of them spoke from the Kremlin rostrum already yesterday. And today congratulations on the glorious 70th anniversary were conveyed to the audience on behalf of their countries and peoples by Janos Kadar, the head of the Hungarian delegation, Alessandro Natta, general secretary of the Italian Communist Party Central Committee, Ethiopia's leader Mengistu Haile Mariam, the head of the Romanian Delegation Nicolae Ceaucescu, the Afghan leader Najibullah, the head of the Vietnamese delegation Nguyen Van Linh and the head of the Mongolian delegation Jambyn Batmonh.

Ceausescu Speech

AU031911 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1800 GMT 3 Nov 87

["Speech by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP Secretary General and President of the SR of Romania, at the Moscow Solemn Meeting Devoted to the 70th Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution," on 3 November—recorded]

[Text] Esteemed Comrades: Participating in the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, I take great pleasure in extending to the CPSU Central Committee, its General Secretary Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, the Communists, and all friendly Soviet peoples warm revolutionary greetings and best wishes, on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the Romanian State Council, Government, and people, and myself personally. [applause]

The October Revolution, carried out under the leadership of the Communist Party founded by Lenin, was an event of worldwide historical importance, which led to the creation of the first socialist state of workers and peasants, paved the way for other socialist revolutions, and strongly stimulated the struggle of nations and of progressive forces for national and social liberation, freedom, national independence, and peace.

In the 70 years since the Revolution, the Soviet working people—by working with heroism and self-denial, and overcoming many difficulties—have eliminated for good the difficult inheritance of tsarism and have successfully built the new socialist system. Today, the Soviet Union has become a great socialist state, with a strong modern industry, developed agriculture, and a huge scientific-technical and cultural potential, which plays an outstanding and very important part in international life.

On this glorious anniversary, we pay ardent homage to the revolutionaries and communists who carried out the Great October Revolution, and to all those who have worked and struggled in the past 70 years for the victory of the socialist construction and for the strong development of the Soviet Union. [applause]

The RCP and the Romanian people highly value the comprehensive activity of the Soviet peoples to implement the 27th CPSU Congress decisions and targets, which will further consolidate the historic achievements to date and will raise the Soviet Union to new peaks of progress and civilization. As close friends, we extend warmest congratulations to the Communists and all working people in the Soviet Union for their outstanding achievements, and we wholeheartedly wish them new and ever greater victories in building the developed socialist society and communism. [applause]

Esteemed Comrades, there has been close cooperation, friendship, and international solidarity between Romanian and Russian revolutionaries. Many sons of our people and groups of Romanian revolutionaries participated, with their weapons in their hands, in the battles for the victory of the Revolution and to defend the young Soviet state. In the spirit of these traditions, the RCP has militated, since its very founding, for relations of good-neighborliness and cooperation with the Soviet Union. In the years of socialist construction, these relations have undergone a strong development, on the lasting basis of the principles of scientific socialism, full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, mutual advantage, comradely solidarity, and mutual assistance.

We highly value the current stage of these relations, in the development of which a most important role was played and continues to be played by meetings and talks between the working people and party-state leaders of the two countries, including at the highest level. On this occasion, I would like to emphasize once more the particular importance of the Moscow talks and the talks held during Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to Romania last May. I am convinced that, by jointly working to implement the agreements reached, our parties and peoples will further strengthen their cooperation and solidarity, to the benefit of both countries and of the cause of socialism and peace in the world. [applause]

Esteemed Comrades, by working in full unity under the leadership of their Communist Party, the Romanian people have obtained historic achievements in the revolutionary change of the Romanian society in the 43 years since the victory of the revolution for social and national liberation. From a poorly developed country, Romania has turned into an industrial-agrarian country in full progress, with strong industry that is organized on the basis of the latest achievements of science and technology, and with socialist agriculture in full swing of development and modernization. All these achievements were attained on the basis of strongly developing the state and cooperative socialist ownership, and by annually allocating about one-third of the national income to the accumulation and development fund in the past 20 years.

Our party has proceeded and continues to proceed from the fact that socialism is being built in different ways from one country to another, and that there is no single pattern in this respect; hence, one should creatively apply the principles of scientific socialism and the overall objective laws to the concrete conditions and realities prevailing in each country. However, one should always bear in mind that there is a need for a leading revolutionary party, and this has been the Communist Party in Romania, in the Soviet Union, and in all countries which have embarked upon the road of building the socialist society. [applause]

The Romanian people are currently engaged with all their might in implementing the decisions of the 13th RCP Congress and the program for building the comprehensively developed socialist society and ensuring conditions for the construction of communism. While acting to ensure an overall intensive development and modernize the forces of production, our party has also adopted a number of measures on improving management and planning, on consistently promoting self-management and self-administration, and on applying the new economic-financial mechanism. Proceeding from the basic principle that socialism is being built with and for the people, we are always striving to develop the revolutionary workers democracy. In this respect, working people's councils—in which workers are represented with a proportion of more than 30%—are operating in all socioeconomic units. At a countrywide level, we have the National Council of Working People and the National Council of Agriculture, which hold congresses every 5 years, with the participation of some 15,000 people. We also have congresses of education, science, culture, education, and other fields. All this ensures the broad and direct participation of the people in consciously running the entire society and building the new society.

The great achievements of the Soviet Union, as well as the achievements of Romania and other countries building the socialist system, clearly prove the strength and superiority of socialism as the only system that ensures the comprehensive progress of all peoples and a free, dignified, and happy life for each nation. Therefore, one can say that the future belongs only to the socialist and communist society alone. [applause]

Esteemed Comrades, there are still serious and complex problems in international life. There are large-scale international activities in favor of disarmament and peace. At the same time, the arms race, primarily the nuclear arms race, continues and various states of conflict and tension, as well as manifestations of the policy of force and interference in the domestic affairs of other states, continue to persist and even intensify. The accumulation of huge quantities of nuclear weapons in the world requires a new way of thinking and tackling the problems of peace and war. One should proceed from the reality that a world war is inadmissible, since it would inevitably turn into a nuclear war, which can lead to the destruction of the whole of mankind and of life itself on our planet. Therefore, the key issue of our age is halting the arms race, proceeding to disarmament, eliminating all nuclear weapons, and removing war from the life of mankind. Romania welcomes the recent agreement between the Soviet Union and the United States on the signing, this year, of a treaty on eliminating medium-range and operational-tactical missiles from Europe and Asia, and considers it an event of historic significance. We believe that the European countries, on the territory of which the largest part of the nuclear arsenal is deployed, should act in a united and responsible spirit and should renounce the possession or production of nuclear weapons, so as to completely eliminate nuclear weapons from Europe and throughout the world.

At the same time, one should proceed to substantially reducing troops and conventional armaments, as well as military expenditures. As far as we are concerned, in 1986, on the basis of a national referendum in which practically all our people took part, Romania proceeded to a 5% reduction of its arms, troops, and military expenditures. Now, more than ever before, we should intensify efforts to solve all contentious problems between states through peaceful negotiations alone.

It is also necessary to take firm steps to eliminate underdevelopment, which is the result of the imperialist and neocolonialist policy, as well as of the policy of plunder practiced by international financial capital. One should also solve the foreign debt problem of developing countries and establish a new international economic order, which can facilitate the faster progress of all countries, primarily those lagging behind. We believe that all countries and nations, regardless of size or social system should participate, on an equal footing, in solving all these serious and complex problems. We are convinced that, through the joint efforts of all nations, one can secure peace and progress for all nations and build a better and more just world on our planet. [applause]

Esteemed Comrades, in conclusion I wish you, the communists, and the friendly Soviet peoples new victories in the eighth decade along the road opened by the October Revolution, for the construction of socialism and communism and for peace, disarmament, and international cooperation. [applause]

Long live the 70th anniversary of the GOSR. [applause]

Long live the fraternal friendship and cooperation between our parties, countries, and peoples. [applause]

May the unity and cooperation among socialist countries, communist and workers parties, socialist and social-democratic parties, and democratic and progressive forces everywhere ever strengthen. [applause]

Long live unity in the struggle for a better life for all peoples; may the cause of socialism triumph; may peace triumph throughout the world. [applause]

Krunic Address

LD032209 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1614 GMT 3 Nov 87

[Text] Moscow, 3 Nov (TANJUG)—President of the LCY Central Committee Presidium Bosko Krunic spoke today at a formal meeting held in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses to mark the 70th anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution. In the name of the working people and the citizens of the SFRY and in the name of the LCY, Krunic congratulated the participants in the formal meeting and the peoples of the USSR on the 70th anniversary of the GOSR and communicated his warm greetings and best wishes.

In his speech Bosko Krunic said:

Recalling the glorious days of the Great October Socialist Revolution (?with pride) we stress that over 30,000 Yugoslavs (?participated in it), including Josip Broz Tito. Similarly, we recall with pride how in that terrible year of 1941 when almost the whole of Europe had been conquered and when the Soviet people were bravely resisting the fascist hordes, the Yugoslav partisans marked the anniversary of the Great October, on 7 November on liberated Yugoslav territory in the town of Uzice, with a formal parade by partisan units and the people. In thise difficult and glorious days, in our common struggle, the friendship between the Yugoslav and the Soviet peoples was forged.

October 1917 was an epochmaking time in the history of mankind. It heralded the era of revolutionary socialist transformations in the world. The great ideas of Marx, Engels, and Lenin (?proved themselves in practice).

That October had a great effect on world currents, on the consciousness of people and on their desire for a better and more just life. The lasting values of that October have found their confirmation, as well as new expression, in revolutionary events in many countries.

The path that has been followed by Soviet society over the past 70 years has been difficult and complex. The working class and the peoples of the USSR can be proud of the great results they have achieved in all spheres of life. Through the greatest sacrifice they made a decisive contribution to the victory over fascism in the World War II, rebuilt their war-ravaged country and achieved great results in building socialism in the material and the spiritual spheres. Soviet society has also showed itself capable of overcoming the many trials it has faced on the path of socialist development.

The great tasks and the spirit of October expressed in the program of restructuring being followed today by the Soviet people, open new perspectives for the development of Soviet society. The profound changes supported now by the CPSU, led by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, have a far-reaching historical importance for the USSR and for the theory and practice of socialism in general. They provide a great contribution to the creation of a more favorable atmosphere in overall international relations. Particular attention and support should be given to initiatives for undertaking a real process of nuclear and general disarmament. The nations of the world rightly expect and demand the successful conclusion of negotiations and the achievement of an agreement between the USSR and the U.S. on this issue as well as a continuation of the disarmament process on the widest possible basis.

Bosko Krunic went on to say that the revolutionary movement in Yugoslavia, which has grown up on the freedom-minded traditions of its peoples, is given great impetus by the ideas of October. Yugoslav Communists have built a strategy for socialist revolution and their own path of socialist development in accordance with historical conditions in their country and with the revolutionary experience of the working class.

During the last few days, Krunic said, we have been celebrating the 50th anniversary of the emergence of Josip Broz Tito at the head of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia. This was an event of historical importance for all our nations and nationalities and for our party. Under Tito's leadership, Yugoslav Communists became politically and organizationally trained and prepared for the fateful events which soon followed. Victory in the National Liberation War and in the Socialist Revolution were possible primarily thanks to the harmonious integration of the broadest aspirations for national liberation with the class struggle, and thanks to the resolute policy of brotherhood and unity and the equality of the Yugoslav nations and nationalities.

In the liberated country we constructed a lasting orientation in Yugoslavia's internal and foreign policy in the areas of socialist self-management, independence and non-alignment, the struggle for peace, security, equal international cooperation, and progress in the world. In these orientations we see the realization of our socialist ideals and our contribution to the development of socialism as a world process, the democratization of international relations and peace in the world as well.

Relying on the value and results hitherto in the construction of socialist self-managing society, we are investing great efforts in overcoming our present major difficulties in our internal development. Our society is in the process of profound economic and social changes which should ensure the way for further self-managing socialist development as well as our country's independence and nonalignment. The guarantee of success is firmly founded on the bases of a clear program, LCY unity and the readiness and determination of our people to preserve and strengthen our revolution's achievements.

In the development of any society, including socialist societies, Krunic continued, the realization of ideas has always encountered, and continues to encounter, many obstacles and contradictions. The process and the struggle for the liberation of labor and man's character has never flowed in only one direction or in a straight line. So it is that socialism today faces great changes of historical importance. Many ideas which even a short time ago were considered anathema are today widely accepted as signs of progressive development. The principles of the need for different paths of socialist development and their right to exist, of the nonrecognition of a monopoly on the truth, of democracy as an essential value of socialism, are conditions for the further development of socialism. Socialist self-management in various forms is expanding ever more widely, because it expresses man's desire and his right to have direct control over the resources and results of his work and in this way to build a society of materially and spiritually rich people.

Our country, said the president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, attributes great importance to the development of relations and all-around coooperation with the Soviet Union. Experience gained in the development of relations is valuable. The principles of the Belgrade Declaration of 1955 and of the Moscow Statement and Declaration of 1956 are of lasting importance. The principles embodied in these heralded the firm establishment of equal relations between states and parties and in practice, in the case of Yugoslav-Soviet relations, they reaffirmed their permanence and vitality. Abiding by these principles, we have built comprehensive and stable relations, based on independence and equality and on mutual respect and regard for the differing international stances of our two countries and for their individual paths of internal development.

Having again wished the CPSU and the peoples of the USSR further successes and new achievements, in the name of the people of Yugoslavia and the LCY, Bosko Krunic ended by saying:

We hope that your achievements and the efforts of your working people will be an important contribution to the development of socialism and the strengthening of global peace and equal international cooperation, which is so much needed by all nations and all countries, by all the people of the world.

The participants in the formal meeting warmly greeted the speech by Bosko Krunic President of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

PCI's Natta Speaks

LD031159 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0732 GMT 3 Nov 87

[Speech by Alessandro Natta, General Secretary of the Italian Communist Party, at the festive meeting of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR and RSFSR Supreme Soviets in the Kremlin—live; Natta speaks in Italian, fading to Russian translation]

[Text] Dear Comrades, I convey to all of you friendly greetings from the Italian communists. [sentence in Italian, not translated]

It is with great interest and hope that we are taking part in the celebrations of the 70th anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution. The present celebrations are completley new in character, and are a unique opportunity for reflection and for the exchange of opinions. Also new is the willingness of the progressive parties and movements to participate in it so extensively. New, too, is the general atmosphere of bold quest: An atmosphere created under the leadership of Mikhail Gorbachev, a quest for ways of reforming Soviet society and creating a new system of international relations. All this corresponds to the imperious demands of our age.

The world has undergone deep changes. The old thinking is no longer acceptable in any sphere. The world has changed, above all in consequence of the increasing development of nuclear weapons. Allow me to remind you that Palmiro Togliatti arrived at this far-sighted thought as long ago as 1954. Allow me to quote what he said just before his death in 1963: So now we find ourselves confronted with a terrible and monstrous innovation. Man can no longer, as in the past, just kill other people. Man can destroy the entire human race and wipe it from the face of the earth.

The history of mankind takes on a completely new dimension, and, consequently, relations between people, between organizations and states, take on a completely new dimension also. From this follows the need for a radical reexamination of all positions and concrete actions, above all on the part of the great powers. But that need also arises as a result of other processes of which we have recently begun to be aware; as a result of the ever greater interdependence between the various regions and systems into which our world is divided—interdependence in solving the problems of the development of the ecology, of progress, and of the application of technology, of the defense of the fundamental norms of peaceful coexistence within and between states.

In view of so many problems, which are becoming ever more complex and dramatic, in view of such a variety of new challenges and possibilities, it is necessary to decisively develop all possible forms of cooperation in international relations. We therefore appraise positively the present theoretical and practical contribution of the Soviet Union to the development of that cooperation. The October Revolution remains one of the decisive events of our time. It has exerted profound influence on the development of the most remote corners of our globe; it has opened the way to the historic transformation of Russian society and to the changing of your country's role in internationa life. But, as you have yourselves acknowledged, today a new transformation has become necessary. It is in that way that the ideals of the October Revolution can be revived. Only by revising outdated ideas about international relations and the future of the planet can we develop the values of a genuine internationalism; and if they, as we think, are identified above all with the ideal and vital necessity of life on earth. [sentence as heard]

From this point of view, declarations are undoubtedly important; but what is important above all are concrete actions, such as the achievement of an agreement on disarmament, primarily of a treaty on the destruction of medium- and shorter-range missiles, which is of the highest importance. That treaty must be finally signed during the coming summit meeting between President Reagan and General Secretary Gorbachev. It is our hope that at that meeting, which we warmly welcome, considerable further steps forward will be taken.

Other substantial measures are needed toward reducing, controlling, and achieving a balance of both nuclear and conventional armaments, toward a just settlement of the conflicts and problems outstanding in the Near East, the Gulf, Afghanistan, Central America, Cambodia, and South Africa; and also toward creating new international economic relations having as their prime purpose—main purpose—the securing of progress and justice for the less-developed countries of the southern hemisphere.

All progressive and peace-loving forces concerned about the fate of mankind must make their contribution to establishing a new atmosphere and a new system of international cooperation. We feel that this must be promoted especially by those forces in Europe which are inspired by the ideals of socialism. That is the direction in which the Italian Communist Party is actively working. Its theoretical endeavor, policy, and day-to-day struggle are based on the principles of development and progress in conditions of democracy and peace. As Enrico Berlinguer said on this same platform 10 years ago, we consider democracy to be a universal value. We cannot separate socialism and democracy, socialism and human rights, freedom of expression of opinion, social, cultural, and political pluralism. In Europe now, we—and not only we, the communists—are following with great attention and the liveliest interest the extraordinarily interesting discussions that have begun in your country: discussions of the necessity of those values, and of ways of guaranteeing them, in the framework of a society of the kind that has developed in the USSR and other countries.

Among the West European left-wing forces, too, a serious and complex discussion is now going on about how to overcome the completely new difficulties and problems that have revealed the limitations of the traditional conceptions and traditional experience of the two main forces of the working class movement. The ideological oppositions of the past have largely lost their importance. The Italian Communist Party considers that its task is to take part, together with the other European left-wing forces, in the common search and the common struggle. More broadly, we must learn to face any challenge of our age on the basis of the new thinking and in the search for wider cooperation. It would therefore be anachronistic and unproductive to attempt to revive the schema of a closed international communist movement that would strive to resurrect the obsolete orthodox doctrine. The barriers of the past must disappear. They must not be artificially preserved or restored.

Dear Comrades! We want to wish you that the present political course of the CPSU may be fully developed, above all in the interests of your people, and that it may become an important factor of the renewal of the whole horizon of international relations and of relations between all peaceloving and progressive forces. [applause]

Marchais Speech

LD030028 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1331 GMT 2 Nov 87

[Speech by Georges Marchais, general secretary of the French Communist Party, at the festive meeting of the CPSU Central Committee and the SSR and RSFSR Supreme Soviets in the Kremlin—live; Marchais speaks in French, with superimposed Russian translation]

[Excerpts] Dear Comrades, on behalf of all French Communists,I offer warm congratulations to your party and to the entire Soviet people on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the October Revolution. [applause] The October Revolution is a great date in your history; it was a victory of great significance for the whole of mankind. It demonstrated for the first time that capitalism is not eternal, that exploitation of man by man can be destroyed, that a state can proclaim peace throughout the world. [applause]

In France, as in many other countries, the working class was given a great deal of hope; a decisive stimulus was given to the revolutionary movement, which found its concrete reflection in 1920 with the transformation of the long-established Socialist Party into the French Communist Party. At present, in conditions totally different from the conditions of that time, our struggle is also centered upon the aspiration to build in our country a society designed for man. For in France, the pernicious nature of capitalism is emerging more and more evidently with every day. [passage omitted]

We are sincerely glad, profoundly glad, to see that the concept of socialism which we also share, and a society, the aim and means of which is the liberation of man is at the center of the transformations taking place in your country. Thanks to socialism, the great deal of work done in the Soviet Union in the course of 70 years has enabled you to create a vast material and human potential. We have not forgotten that the solution of this gigantic task began in very difficult circumstances; it was carried out in a hostile environment, at the cost of the heroic sacrifice of 20 million of your people, who made a decisive contribution to the rout of fascism. Nor have we forgotten that it is to a considerable degree thanks to your efforts that a third world war has been averted. Nor, finally, have we forgotten that your socialist society was created in your country in the conditions of the monstrous distortion, which was Stalinism, the concept, practices, and crimes of whom particularly affected the Soviet Union.

Over recent years, quite a few problems have accumulated in the economic and social spheres, and also in the human rights sphere. As Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev has stressed once again, you have decided to make use of all the advantages of the socialist society, in order to set about resolving these problems, guaranteeing the process of most profound changes, and securing more socialism. The right to resolve its own problems belongs to the Soviet people itself, of course. We have no intention of doing this. I simply want to say that we fully support the process of changes.

What is involved here are the mangificent efforts of the Soviet people who, through their profound involvement in this process, are overcoming the obstacles in their way and gradually securing the means to make decisive progress in the economic and social spheres, and in the sphere of democracy. This also relates to the magnificent efforts of all the diverse forces that are coming out in favor of peace, disarmament, and a new world economic order. In order to respond to the serious challenges mankind has come up against, it is absolutely essential to establish international relations of a new type. Your initiatives facilitate this. Finally, also involved here are the splendid efforts of all those throughout the world who are fighting to create a new society. For the antagonism between capitalism and socialism is beginning to assume a different character. [passage omitted]

This is why, dear comrades, in the awareness that you do not intend to celebrate this anniversary simply as a commeorative date but regard it as a genuine springboard into the future, I wish you fresh and significant successes in attaining the inspiring goal you have set yourselves. [applause]

Sorsa Address

LD031546 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1245 GMT 3 Nov 87

[Speech by Kalevi Sorsa, deputy chairman of the Socialist International, at festive meeting of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the RSFSR Supreme Soviet to mark the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses; in English with superimposed Russian translation—live]

[Excerpts] Dear Friends, Comrades: On behalf of the Socialist International I thank the CPSU Central Committee for the invitation to take part in the celebrations of the 70th anniversary of the October Revolution and convey to you, to your party, and to the Soviet people our congratulations on your great anniversary. [applause]

The dialogue between the two main ideological tendencies in the international workers' movement has not always been easy. In fact, a student of the history of the workers' movement cannot avoid the question: Have all these sharp discussions really been necessary? The Socialist International, the international organization of the socialist and social-democratic parties, is in the process of making a critical interpretation of the modern world and of itself and is renewing its fundamental program. We want the new program to open doors to the outside world. We want it to become a program of dialogue and cooperation. Having followed the proceedings of the session, and especially the speech by General Secretary Gorbachev, I feel that your process of democratization, glasnost, and restructuring is proceeding in the same direction. I can therefore see a promising future for the dialogue in the international workers' movement. In effect, this dialogue has already been started in the realm of the questions of peace and disarmament, which is vitally important for all of us. [passage omitted]

Recent developments in efforts for disarmament give us new hope. An agreement on the elimination of medium-range nuclear missile systems is within reach. The Socialist International welcomes the steps that have been taken and calls upon the Soviet Union and the United States to see it through to the end. Completion of work on the agreement will be an historic event, since this will be the first agreement on the reduction of nuclear weapons, and, moreover, on the elimination of a whole class of nuclear weapons.

However, other steps must follow the first, such as major reductions in strategic nuclear forces, keeping and strengthening the ABM Treaty, the creation of nuclear-free zones, banning chemical weapons, moving on to real disarmament in the field of conventional weapons, encompassing tactical nuclear missiles, as well as measures to strengthen trust further.

The efforts of the great powers and the dynamism of the initiatives of the Soviet leadership deserve praise. But the elections in the United States threaten a halt for at least a year. All the others, therefore, must be ready to maintain the viability of the disarmament process, so that it is continued at the appropriate time. I have in mind Europe, I have in mind the United Nations Organization, I have in mind nongovermental organizations and political movements. Let the peoples speak next year!

It is against this background that the Socialist International recently proposed to the United Nations, in connection with the 1988 special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament, that a conference be organized on these issues, with the main political tendencies and international nongovernmental organizations taking part. [passage omitted]

We are convinced that real and balanced disarmament, implemented simultaneously by the relevant parties, and adequately verified is, in the final analysis, attainable. We must not allow this process to be reduced to nought. Comrades, it is in this sense that I offer you congratulations from the socialists of the world. It is a message of peace and cooperation. [applause]

Ethiopia's Mengistu

LD031537 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0745 GMT 3 Nov 87

[Speech by Mengistu Haile Mariam, secretary general of the Workers Party of Ethiopia Central Committee and president of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, at the festive meeting of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the RSFSR Supreme Soviet in the Kremlin—live in vernacular with superimposed Russian translation]

[Text] Dear members of the Presidium, leaders and members of party and state delegations, dear comrades: I am glad to greet and be present at this remarkable celebration to mark the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, which opened up an epoch of proletarian revolutions and marked the start of a new and historic stage in mankind's development. It is a lofty honor for me to deliver a speech here on behalf of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia [WPE] Central Committee and of all working people of Ethiopia. [applause]

I take great pleasures in pointing out that the working people of Ethiopia, who are represented by our delegation, regard this historic event as indisssolubly linked with the successes of their own revolution and derive feelings of revolutionary enthusiasm from the awareness that they are participating in this anniversary.

Comrades, today's festivities gain special significance from the fact that 70 years ago the victory of Great October opened a new historic epoch, an epoch and transition from private property, from man's exploitation of man, to new social relations, social progress, to the power of the previously oppressed masses of the working people. Both October itself and the epoch which it engendered were no miracle but the natural result of long years of class struggle. During many centuries of efforts aimed at overcoming both natural and social difficulties mankind had won no few remarkable victories, but there is no doubt that from the perspective of the historical process these achievements cannot rival the victory of Great October. For the Great October Socialist Revolution, which was carried out as a result of a lengthy and difficult struggle, differs from previous revolutions both in form and content. It is clearly and markedly popular in nature, and it is precisely in this that its innovative character lies. Under the leadership of the Leninist party, which was born at a difficult time when the scientific outlook on the world was not yet sufficiently widespread, the working people of the Land of the Soviets were able, at the cost of great sacrifices, for the first time in the world to light the torch of socialism and build a humane and democratic society. It was thereby graphically demonstrated that it is the people who indeed create history.

The course of social development, which had previously been held back by reactionary production relations, was accelerated. It was demonstrated in practice that socialism is not only the foremost world outlook but also the sole social order founded upon a scientific basis, in which social justice for all assumes reality and the prosperity of the people steadily grows. In all, the Great October Socialist Revolution constitutes irrefutable proof of the inevitability of the failure of capitalism and the victory of socialism.

Dear members of the Presidium, comrades, the Great October Socialist Revolution, which delivered a stout rebuff to all the reactionary plots and intrigues, was a victory not only for the working people of the Soviet Union but also for all the oppressed peoples of the world, for which it constituted an example of support and hope.

Among the many historic achievements of Great October one may point to the conversion of socialism into a powerful socioeconomic formation of our times; the freeing of one third of mankind from social oppression and exploitation; the creation of the conditions for the attainment of political independence by the peoples that had suffered from oppression by colonialism, and also the conditions for the choice by some of them of a socialist path of development; and the strengthening of the positions of the world's peace-loving forces in the struggle against imperialism, to determine the fate of humanity, and in the interests of the peoples.

It is precisely from this standpoint that we view the role of Great October. The people and the revolutionaries of Ethiopia look with profound respect on the Land of the Soviets, on whose soil the spark of genuine freedom burst into flame for the first time. The spark of the Ethiopian revolution, which burst into flame, in its turn, in 1974 as a result of the age-old struggle by the oppressed and exploited masses to eliminate feudal absolutism and imperialist dependence, relying on the experience and achievements of Great October, is blazing more and more and is bearing new fruit.

During the years of the revolution the working people of Ethiopia have been able to win many victories. The awareness of the broad masses of the people and the degree of their organization have risen, and the working people's contribution toward building a new society has increased.

The creation through great effort of the WPE, which occupies a special place in the country's public life, was an unprecedented success for the revolution. The guaranteeing of a guiding role in the advance of People's Ethiopia along the road indicated by Great October is an outstanding achievement by the WPE, which is based on

Leninist principles for a party of a new type. The building of a people's democratic state is put forward as a priority task in our party program. In this connection, it is a further remarkable triumph of the revolution that for the first time in our country, which has been ruled by a feudal autocracy throughout its history, a people's state has been proclaimed. The People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, which has ensured the sovereignty of the people and the conditions for the building of a new society, has not only set up its own political system, while respecting the peoples' right to self-determination, it has also laid a solid foundation for the peoples living there to be able to live in peace, harmony, equality, and mutual understanding.

Comrades, the militant vanguard of our society, the WPE, is currently tackling various tasks. But it is not easy to change within a short period of time a people that has for many centuries been in the clutches of a backward, feudal society. What is more, we have not yet overcome all the difficulties and trials that are created on the one hand by the natural elements and, on the other, by the forces of reaction. But despite all the difficulties we are moving with redoubled vigor toward the achievement of our program objectives while also resolving current problems.

On all fronts of the struggle and at all times, even the most difficult ones, we have constantly felt the internationalist support of our real allies and friends. The assistance of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries will be forever recorded in the history of our victories.

At the present time, when the provocative activities of international imperialism are aggravating the world situation and are exacerbating the dire plight of the world's oppressed peoples, the peace-loving, progressive forces are assuming even more responsibility for cooperation and mutual support. In this situation world socialism is called upon to continue its efforts to unite all the world's peace-loving forces, and to intensify the struggle against the threat of universal annihilation that hangs over the world by putting forward constructive initiatives that lead to specific solutions. All people of goodwill who feel alarm for the fate of the world and who desire that the world, torn by natural and social cataclysms, inhumane and reactionary phenomena, such as colonialism, and inequitable economic relations, should acquire calm and harmony, and must tirelessly intensify their joint struggle.

Comrades, our century's historical experience shows that, although socialism has scored many successes, its path has not been easy; it has been beset by quite a few painful ordeals. We hold the deep conviction that, if the working class and its parties, which are leading the construction of socialism, pursue the relentless struggle, studying, comparing and analyzing national and international problems, drawing up and implementing the correct strategy and tactics through the solutions to these problems, they are certain to attain their objectives.

I should like to take this opportunity to recall a thought of the great Lenin about the building and strengthening of socialism. He said: All nations will come to socialism. That is inevitable. But not all will come in exactly the same way. Each one will introduce something original into the particular form of democracy, into the particular kind of dictatorship of the proletariat, into the particular pace of socialist transformations of different aspects of public life. Life is again confirming the truth of this thesis of Lenin. At the present the parties that are leading revolutions in the developing countries are faced with urgent questions pertaining to the struggle against colonialism, neocolonialism, reaction, and racism. In addition to this, they must overcome such negative phenomena, inherited from the former system as hunger, epidemics, illiteracy, and unemployment, and create the necessary conditions for socialist construction.

The tasks of the current moment facing the vanguard parties in the developed socialist countries, however, differ substantially from these. This results from the objective laws of the development of society. If this were not so, there would legitimately arise the question: Why are these parties necessary? Of what use are they? As is known, Vladimir Ilich Lenin wrote about that too: all the revolutionary parties that existed previously suffered defeat because they had no precise idea of the source of their strength and weakness. They rested content with what had been achieved. In order to avoid that, we must form a clear idea, following Lenin's logic, of how to overcome our difficulties and not delay in starting an open discussion of our weaknesses.

That is why we support the efforts of the CPSU and other friendly vanguard parties to build a developed socialist society in their own countries and to build communism, to outstrip capitalism in peaceful competition, to strengthen the world communist and working class movement, and to achieve a universal and reliable peace, and the elimination of nuclear and chemical weapons.

In conclusion, since we can only gain from the attainment of all these goals, permit me, both on behalf of the WPE and on my own personal behalf, to wish you sincerely success in giving effect to them. Permit me to take the opportunity of our all being gathered together to mark the 70th anniversary of Great October to voice the firm conviction that the alliance of all progressive and peace-loving forces, which are the guarantors of peace, security and the social progress of mankind, will grow stronger. With revolutionary conviction we affirm that we are ready to make every effort to strengthen their cooperation and unity. [applause]

Long live the friendship and solidarity of the Ethiopian and Soviet peoples! [applause]

Long live the Great October Socialist Revolution! [applause]

Long live proletarian internationalism! [prolonged applause]

Najibullah Address

LD031151 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0822 GMT 3 Nov 87

[Speech by Najibullah, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council,at the festive meeting of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the RSFSR Supreme Soviet in the Kremlin—live in vernacular with superimposed Russian translation]

[Text] Dear Comrade Gorbachev, glorious Leninist Revolutionaries, dear friends: In October 1917, the sun of a new life rose above our planet. Its rays awakened the hearts of millions of people and lit up for them the road to a society founded on the principles of equality, fraternity, and justice. Many revolutions have taken place in the 20th century, but the main event of our century, and one which changed the course of world history, was the Great October Socialist Revolution. The 20th Century has known many fighters for the people's happiness, but all revolutionaries the world over hold sacred and learn from the greatest of them: the courageous fighter, the titanic thinker, the inspirer and leader of the Great October, immortal Lenin. [applause]

Many revolutionary parties have appeared in the 20th Century, but the most progressive and authoritative force of our era is the CPSU. [applause]

Many states have been born in the 20th Century, but all revolutionaries in the world hold particularly dear the Soviet state, which was born in Red October. [applause]

The 70th anniversary of the Great October Revolution is a celebration which knows no bounds. The revolutionaries and patriots of Afghanistan open their hearts to it, together with all honest people in the world. The sources of our motherland's national independence and the goodneighborliness of our peoples is inseparably linked with the Great October Socialist Revolution. It was in the genius of the great Lenin and the perspicacity of Amanulla-khan that the firm foundations of our friendship were laid. The walls of the house erected on them have withstood the test of time. In my country there is a saying that the father's friend is the son's wealth. The valorous scions of the Afghan people who raised the banner of the national democratic revolution over the country, true to the tradition of their fathers and grandfathers, are passing from heart to heart the indestructible friendship of our peoples. [applause]

This friendship has opened up for us the inexaustible source of living leninist thought and introduced us to the very rich 70-year experience of the Soviet people's struggle and labor. Your revolutionary transformations, dear Soviet Communists—restructuring, glasnost, expansion of democracy—inspire the members of our party and teach us political realism and innovative daring. Your consistent struggle for peace enthuses all mankind. Mikhail Sergeyevich, we hope that your visit to the United States will form a solid foundation for the edifice of peace for all people on earth. [applause]

We are proud of the fact that the policy of national reconciliation rises from the spring of the first Leninist decree, the Decree on Peace, and is based upon the Leninist teaching on compromises. This policy has been won through suffering by our people themselves, by every family, at a cost of unbelievable sacrifices and pain inflicted upon our land by the undeclared war that has been imposed upon Afghanistan by international imperialism and regional reaction.

The PDPA conference, which took place recently, gave the country's present leadership a mandate of confidence and firm instructions to speed up the process of national reconciliation.

We measure our work not by loud words and slogans, but by lives that have been saved, by homes, irrigation canals, and villages that have been preserved from destruction. The struggle for national peace is first and foremost talks with the armed opposition, the creation of districts and provinces of peace, the development of a pluralist system and of coalition forms of government, and discussion by all the people of the new draft constitution of the country.

The people of Afghanistan have supported national reconciliation. This is convincing confirmation of the vitality of our new policy which today has progressed into other countries in the world, too. For us the main thing is not the authorship of this policy: for us the main thing is its complete implementation. With care we are cultivating the seedlings of peace in the garden of our homeland. We give the young shoots strength from the heart and mind of the people. We guard them from hostile forces. Today the tree of reconciliation is bearing its first fruit. Over it, however, there hangs the axe of the black forces of imperialism. We call upon all peace-loving and democratic forces to halt its bloody hand and not to allow the shoots of peace on the tormented Afghan soil to perish.

Dear Soviet brothers and sisters, in the struggle for an independent, integral and nonaligned Afghanistan we are inspired by your help and support, by your revolutionary solidarity. Your help is embodied in the immortal feat of your servicemen, internationalists on Afghan soil. Our people will preserve forever in their hearts profound gratitude to the Soviet soldiers who have saved thousands of Afghan children, women, old people, and the country itself from bloody violence. [applause]

We know that the hearts of many Soviet mothers sink at the word, Afghanistan. For some of them it has not fallen to their lot to embrace their sons in their own home. We bow our heads low to the shining memory of these heroes. We see it as our international duty to our great and noble friend, the Soviet people, to the mothers of the great Russia, to secure the conditions for the speediest return home of the limited contingent of Soviet troops in Afghanistan. [applause]

Your help is also expressed in the Jalalabad irrigation complex, in the hydroelectric power station at Naghlu, in the tunnels of Salang and in hundreds of other economic and sociocultural f facilities which have been built with the participation of Soviet specialists and of which any developed country would have every right to be proud. May the words of our heartfelt gratitude be heard in all corners of the Soviet Union! Twelve union republics and 18 oblasts of the Soviet Union have become the patrons of our provinces and, to quote the words of the song, that dear capital of ours, our golden Moscow is the patron of our ancient capital of Kabul. [applause]

In the distant October of 1917 Afghanistan's envoy, (Mowlawi Safir Rakhman Khan), who met with Vladimir Ilich Lenin, leader of all workers, in the Kremlin and cried: I have seen a genius; I have seen a great man. Thousands of strands linked that heroic age with the present day of Afghan-Soviet friendship. A representative of Helmand Province, who recently visited his friends and patrons in the Soviet Union, told his compatriots: I have seen with my own eyes the great work of the prophet on earth.

From all members of our party, from the patriots fighting to establish a national peace in the country, I convey fraternal greetings and fervent congratulations to the heroic Soviet people and the glorious CPSU on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of Great October. [applause]

May the name of the great Lenin live for ever! [applause]

May the indestructible fraternal friendship between the Afghan and Soviet peoples strengthen and deepen! [applause]

May the reins of government of Lenin's party, the Bolsheviks' Party, the Communists' Party, which shook history, which changed it in the interests of the working people and all mankind, and which headed its development, always be in such strong and reliable hands! [applause]

Of course, comrades, our road, that of revolutionaries, is no Nevskiy Prospekt, but ultimately,indisputably, undoubtedly and necessarily, we will be victorious [applause], because the truth is with us, the truth of Great October. [preceding sentence spoken in Russian] [applause]

PDRY's Al-Bid

LD031413 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1030 GMT 3 Nov 87

[Speech by 'Ali Salim al-Bid, secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee, at the festive meeting of the CPSU Central Committee, and the USSR and RSFSR Supreme Soviets in the Kremlin—live, in Arabic with superimposed Russian translation]

[Text] Dear Comrades! How beautiful is this moment, which has brought us all together here under the shadow of the banners of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution! That revolution smashed the chains of class exploitation and of the oppression of nations, and opened before the working people of all the nations and peoples of the world the path of struggle against the bloodsuckers and enslavers, the infringers of liberty, and the plunderers of national wealth.

On the occasion of this anniversary which is so dear to our hearts, I am happy to greet you on behalf of the Yemen Socialist Party and the people of Yemen, reaffirming our loyalty to the ideals of Great October and to Soviet-Yemeni friendship and our determination to steadfastly strengthen the close battle ties between our parties, peoples, and countries on the basis of the Friendship and Cooperation Treaty of 1979. [applause]

We have listened with great attention to the exceedingly important report of Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in which he made a full and profound analysis of the glorious historic path travelled by the Soviet people since the Great October Socialist Revolution, with all its achievements, victories, difficulties, and misfortunes. The report showed the close link between the progressive content of the process of restructuring that is now taking place in the Soviet Union and the principles of socialism elaborated by Vladimir Ilich Lenin, leader of the Great October Socialist Revolution and founder of the Bolshevik Party. [applause]

In expressing our high evaluation of that report, we also express our confidence in the ability of the CPSU to achieve the aims charted in its programmatic documents, relying upon the experience of socialist construction in the Soviet Union.

Restructuring in the USSR is a creative continuation and practical implementation of Lenin's course. It testifies to the vast potential and vital power of socialism.

Comrades! We have every right to say that the path of Great October is the path of the heroic acts of battle accomplished by Soviet people at the various stages of development of the first socialist state, the homeland of great Lenin, the homeland of Soviet people, who have created with their own hands a strong socialist economy and defended their country with their blood and by countless sacrifices. Soviet people have blazed a trail, not only for themselves, but for all mankind, to a new life in which there is no place for oppression, enslavement, backwardness—a path to prosperity, freedom, progress, and peace.

Today, the Land of the Soviets has become a citadel of socialism, a bulwark of peace, a constant source of valuable experience, and of the uninterrupted creation of bright thought. The consolidation of socialism in the USSR is nourished by the creative activity and enthusiasm of Soviet Communists and of all Soviet people in the process of restructuring, confirming the force and vitality of victorious socialism. With each day in the life of the Soviet people, truly international and patriotic values and ideals on the basis of love for the socialist motherland, and solidarity with peoples (?struggling) against repression and exploitation, on the basis of boundless loyalty to the cause of peace throughout the world, are affirmed.

The Yemen people, like all Arab peoples, highly appraise the contribution of Soviet people to the struggle for socialism and against wars, for friendship, cooperation and peace, and pay homage to their support for the just cause of the Yemen people and of other Arab peoples and all peoples of the world.

Comrades, it is profoundly remarkable that the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution is being widely marked in our country also. And in this, the loyalty of the Yemen Socialist Party and of our people to the principles of Great October and to the friendship between our parties, peoples, and countries is brightly expressed.

Dear comrades, in the course of the international revolutionary process, the start for which was laid by the Great October Socialist Revolution, the Yemeni people accomplished its revolution on 26 September 1962, having overthrown the reactionary imam regime in the north of the country, and also the revolution of 14 October 1963 in the south against British colonialism. Our people were able to win national independence and to commence the socialist path. As a result of the country's development along this path, we have achieved important progressive accomplishments in the economic and social spheres which correspond to the interests of the Yemeni working people. Today, after our party and our people have succeeded in consolidating the foundations of a progressive system and attaining victory over all internal and foreign plots—the last of which was the foiled bloody plot of 13 January—the revolutionary process of Democratic Yemen continues to gather strength. We are fully resolved to overcome the consequences of this plot, to fight for implementation of the historic decisions of the all-party conference for the fulfillment of the third 5-year plan of social and economic development.

The struggle of our Yemeni people for the construction of a new life is receiving varied international support from all revolutionary forces of the world, and, in the first instance from the homeland of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Dear comrades, the 70th anniversary of Great October is being marked at a time when, in many regions of the world dangerous tension holds sway. An extremely serious situation has arisen in the Persian Gulf region as a result of the continuing Iran-Iraq war, and the unprecedented escalation of the imperialist military presence under the pretense of defending the interests of the West.

The strategic alliance between the United States and Israel plays an ominous role in whipping up tension in the Near East. It facilitates the continuation of the Israeli occupation of Arab territories, the nonrecognition of the national rights of the Palestinian people, and erects obstacles in the way of efforts aimed at the convocation of an international conference on the Near East. Democratic Yemen considers that the initiative of the USSR, advocating the convocation of an international conference on the Near East in the interst of consolidating peace in this region, with the participation of the PLO as the sole legal representative of the Palestinian people, creates a healthy basis for a settlement of the prolonged Near East crisis. The attack by imperialism on the positions of progressive regimes of Asia, Africa, and Latin America, its unceasing attempts to intervene in the internal affairs of the peoples of Nicaragua, Afghanistan, Cambodia, and the south of Africa are a serious obstacle on the path of consolidating general peace and international security.

Dear comrades, may the victorious progress of socialism continue for the well-being and happiness of humanity and for the sake of peace on earth. Long live the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. Long live Yemen-Soviet and Arab-Soviet friendship. [applause]

Dos Santos Speaks

LD031555 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1030 GMT 3 Nov 87

[Speech by Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, at the festive meeting of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR and RSFSR Supreme Soviets in the Kremlin—live in Portuguese with superimposed Russian translation]

[Text] Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee! Comrade members of the CPSU Central Committee and of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium esteemed guests!

A visit to the USSR always gives me pleasure and especially now, when the 70th anniversary of the glorious October Revolution is being celebrated. Permit me, on behalf of the Angolan people and on behalf of the MPLA-Labor party and the government of the People's Republic of Angola, and on my own personal behalf, to express gratitude for the invitation to take part in the festivities of this magnificent anniversary.

Despite the expectations of all the capitalist countries and regardless of a hostile environment, the young socialist state of the Soviet Union not only managed to survive but proved that it was a powerful factor in the world in conditions of unceasing aggressive actions on the part of the imperialist powers against the peoples of the whole world. The entire course of 20th century history would have been completely different if the working masses of your country had not, for the first time in history, fought for power and defended it thereby arousing the admiration and sympathy of all peoples and obliging the major imperialist powers to reckon with it.

The peaceful initiatives of Lenin's motherland have in many ways promoted the strengthening of international security both in the past and today. We note, with great enthusiasm, that recently, the hope of detente and peace in the world as a whole, has been growing stronger. For the first time since World War II a real understanding has appeared of the need to conclude an agreement not just on nuclear arms control, as up to now, but on their reduction above all. The accord in principle between the USSR and the United States on the elimination of medium- and short-range missiles, an agreement that can even now be called historic, is without doubt due to the initiatives of the CPSU's new leadership and in particular, of its head, Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev and to flexibility and consistency in defense of principles in foreign policy.

It goes without saying that we are not banking on confrontation between states vanishing totally as the result of that agreement. The retention of conflict in various points on the globe as the result of the destabilizing actions of imperialism demonstrates to us that for as long as that political system exists, the danger of still more aggressive machinations will hang over the least developed countries of the world. At the same time, removing the nuclear threat from our lives and an advance toward universal and total disarmament will open new perspectives for transferring the current contradictions between competition between capitalism and socialism in conditions of peaceful coexistence.

The USSR's foreign policy initiatives have great significance for us not merely because of their importance for reducing international tension and strengthening universal peace but also because of their close links to the process of restructuring the Soviet economy, improving the mamagement system, and the creative commitment to Leninist principles of the leaders of the state and society. Words like perestroyka and glasnost no longer need to be translated since they have already solidly entered the contemporary international glossary. In spite of the prejudiced view of Western circles which would like to see in perestroyka the rejection of the values of the principles of socialism, the idea is growing ever stronger that only a strong and coherent revolutionary party, guided by the theory of the proletariat, is able to bring to life all the creative forces without which fundamental transformations of all spheres of society are impossible. Esteemed comrades! In a few days, Angola will celebrate the 12th anniversary of the declaration of the People's Republic which was born as the result of a protracted struggle of liberation against colonialism and imperialism. Our young state has not lived a single day in conditions of peace. It is the victim of aggression and acts of sabotage by the Republic of South Africa's racist regime, of which the material losses amount to more than $12 billion and the human losses exceed 50,000 people, among whom were old people, women, and children. In spite of their great sacrifice, our people will continue to defend the territorial integrity and sovereignty of our country. They will never tolerate the loss of the independence won by such a long struggle. At the present stage of the struggle, just as before, we can sense international solidarity and decisive support from the countries of the socialist community, above all from Cuba and the Soviet Union, who are providing us with assistance in our efforts to defend the territorial integrity and international sovereignty of our country. And it is important that such solidarity and assistance should be implemented in such a way that the socialist country turns more and more into the vital homefront of such countries as Angola where there is a great desire to build a free and just society on socialist foundations.

For its part, taking into account the responsibility laid upon the People's Republic of Angola as a member of the community of nations, our country will continue to put all its forces into the search for peaceful and honorable decisions that will guarantee the normalization of the situation in the south of Africa. On this level, it is necessary to mention the proposals presented by Angola in July of this year which provide for the conclusion of a global agreement between the governments of our country, Cuba, the RepubLic of South Africa, and SWAPO, under the auspices of the UN Security Council or its five permanent members, with the aim of achieving the independence of Namibia on the basis of Resolution 435 on securing peace and stability in Angola. [applause]

We are convinced that peace is an essential condition for the accelerated development of our country. However, we stress once more that we are not seeking peace at any price: we are striving for an honorable and just solution to the problems of the south of Africa by means of talks and for a solution that will respect the inalienable rights of nations and will not threaten our principles and our socialist choice. The Angolan people, as before, have sufficient energy and dynamism for the fight against its enemies. It is likewise in a condition to resist the financial and economic crisis now being experienced by the country, caused both by internal and external factors, and to take the necessary measures for economic and social restructuring in order to solve the fundamental problems of the working masses.

The example now being set by the Soviet Union attests that the process of restructuring is a powerful instrument in the struggle to build a socialist society when it is implemented for the good of the cause on the basis of the priciples of Marxism-Leninism and takes into account the specific conditions of a country and the precise stage of its historical development. Like you, comrades, we are convinced of ultimate victory because the Angolan people, filled with staunch resolution, will rout its enemies and overcome all obstacles that slow down its advance.

In conclusion, allow me to congratulate the CPSU and the Soviet people on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. [applause] I wish you success in your struggle to put into effect the decisions of the 27th congress of your party and thus, great success in the revolutionary policy of glasnost and restructuring. [applause]

Long live the Great October Socialist Revolution! Long live proletarian internationalism! The fight goes on, victory will be ours! [applause]

Batmonh Address

LD031216 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0848 GMT 3 Nov 87

[Speech by Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, chairman of the Mongolian People's Great Hural Presidium, at 3 November session of the festive meeting of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the RSFSR Supreme Soviet to mark the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, at the Kremlin Palace of Congresses; Batmonh speaks in Russian—live]

[Text] Dear Comrade Gorbachev, dear comrades and friends: Seventy years separate us from the significant events of 1917 when the victorious proletarian revolution was accomplished in Russia. This pivotal event of our age is a turning point in the history of humanity.

Allow me, on behalf of the Mongolian Communists and workers to convey to Lenin's Communist Party and to all fraternal peoples of the Soviet Union warm and heartfelt congratulations on the occasion of the glorious anniversary of Great October. [applause]

In our country, as everywhere in the world, the 70th anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution is marked as a festival of the triumph of the teachings of Marxism-Leninism, the idea of proletarian socialist internationalism, and as the brightest festival of freedom, democracy, and creativity.

The Mongolian Communists, and all our people, pay tribute of profound respect and sincere acknowledgement to the founder of the CPSU and of the first socialist state in the world, the leader of the working people of the whole world, Vladimir Ilich Lenin, and of respect and acknowledgement to the motherland of Great October, and to the working class which led the popular masses toward an undying heroic deed. [applause]

With the victory of the October Revolution and the birth of the first workers' and peasants' state in the world, an irreversible process of the revolutionary renewal of society began which has today become a characteristic feature of world development. It is with a feeling of most profound joy and admiration that we see how the ideas and aims of the October Revolution are today being embodied in the affairs of the Soviet people and in the achievements of the countries of socialism, of the international communist workers' movement, in the national liberation struggle of the peoples, and of all forces which advocate peace and are against war.

Great October and its ideas continue to win the minds and hearts of the laboring people of our planet, inspire them in the construction of a new life, of a new society, free from all forms of exploitation, a society of equal political rights and social justice, and in the struggle for a nuclear free and nonviolent world.

It is most pleasing to note that the 70th anniversary of Great October is being marked by the Soviet people at a significant moment. With each day, the profound process of restructuring—truly revolutionary in its scope and content—is gathering force in all spheres of life in the land of the Soviets. Its enormous international significance is becoming increasingly apparent.

An analysis—balanced in the party way and profound—has been made in the report delivered at this festive session by Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, of the far from easy but truly heroic path traversed by Soviet society, the sale and dynamism of the changes taking place have been described, and the tasks for the all-round improvement of socialism have been clearly defined.

In the report we see the scientific approach of the CPSU to evaluating the successes scored and the extraction of serious lessons from historic experience. And this, we are convinced, is of great international significance. There is no doubt that the CPSU's principled policy of revolutionary renovation is leading Soviet society to a flowering and to a qualitatively new state. It is strengthening even further the positions of world socialism and is multiplying the potential of the forces of peace and progress.

The Mongolian People's Republic is following with rapt attention the process of widescale restructuring in the Soviet Union, and views it as a direct continuation of the cause of Great October and as the living embodiment of the constructive creativity by the popular masses of the Leninist ideas for socialist construction. The spirit of the revolutionary restructuring being carried out in the Soviet Union is having a great impact on the life and work of our party and our country, particularly since the 19th congress of our party, the development of democracy, glasnost, the transfer to economic methods of production management, and the critical attitude to inadequacies and failures have the broad support of the working people.

The young world of socialism that is striving for the future—the child of Great October—is a very authoritative and dynamically developing force of the present day. Today it determines the main direction and the highway for the development of mankind. The Mongolian people were fortunate to be one of the first to set out irrevocably on the path opened up by Great October. Under the leadership of its tried and tested vanguard, the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, our people hand in hand with the (?great) homeland of October, have made a historic leap forward from feudalism to socialism, bypassing the capitalist stage. [applause]

The noncapitalist path of development has not been easy nor smooth. Together with the successes quite a few difficulties have been encountered on the way. All the more reason, then, for our people to be proud of the MPR'S present-day socialist conditions. This provides convincing evidence of the superiority of the new social system. On these notable days of the celebration of the 70th jubilee of Great October, the Mongolian people express their most sincere gratitude to the great Soviet people for their true fraternal assistance and support at all stages in the establishment and development of the Mongolian People's Republic. [applause]

The basis of Mongolian-Soviet friendship was laid by the great Lenin and by the founder of the MPRP and the Mongolian people's state, Suhbaatar. I single out the true mutual understanding, the profound trust and the internationalist class solidarity. Mongolian-Soviet friendship is the true embodiment of the teachings of Marxism-Leninism and the ideas of Red October. It is socialist internationalism in action.

Dear comrades and friends, it is an authoritative requirement of our time and the sacred right of every people to live in conditions of a stable peace. It is the ideals of peace and creation that have dictated all the foreign policy actions of the CPSU and of the Soviet state, starting with the Leninist decree on peace from which Soviet power was born. This peace-loving course has been confirmed today with renewed vigor, when the 70th anniversary of Great October is being marked. The USSR's constructive proposals and large-scale initiatives, and the program for delivering mankind from nuclear and other types of mass-destruction weapons by the year 2000 are in complete and total harmony with the interests of strengthening international peace and averting a thermonuclear catastrophe that would be fatal for the whole planet. The MPRP and the government of our country fervently greet and completely support the titanic efforts of the homeland of Great October and the CPSU in the struggle for the construction of a nonnuclear and nonviolent world. Together, we are pursuing the Leninist course of protecting the peace and security of peoples; we support the creation of a comprehensive system of international security. The Mongolian People's Republic welcomes with profound satisfaction the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. summit meeting and the agreement on eliminating medium-range and short-range missiles. And we voice the hope that the continuation of the dialogue on the whole package of disarmament issues will lead to a reduction in strategic and offensive weapons, with the maintenance of the existing ABM treaty. These first practical steps on the path of disarmament are a real result of the new political thinking. The expectations of the peoples must be justified; this historic opportunity must be taken in the common interests of the peoples of the earth.

Allow me, with all my heart, to wish you, dear Soviet friends, and all the working people of the multinational Soviet Union, fresh great successes in implementing the historic decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress in the struggle to create a firm and stable peace and security for the people. [applause]

Long live the all-vanquishing banner of Great October, the banner of peace, freedom, and social progress. [applause]

Long live the first state of the workers and the peasants in the world—the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. [applause]

Long live the eternal and indestructible friendship and the close cooperation between the Mongolian and Soviet peoples. [prolonged applause]

Nguyen Van Linh Speech

LD032220 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0837 GMT 3 Nov 87

[Speech by Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee, at a festive meeting of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the RSFSR Supreme Soviet to mark the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, at the Kremlin Palace of Congresses; in Vietnamese with superimposed Russian translation—live]

[Text] Respected Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, Comrade General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, dear comrades and friends: the communist party, government and people of Vietnam send ardent congratulations to all Soviet Communists and to the fraternal Soviet people. [applause] The October Revolution is the greatest event of the 20th century. October was a new landmark in the history of mankind. It proclaimed the destruction of the exploiter system, which had existed for thousands of years, and opened a new world era, an era of transition from class exploitation to socialism on a world scale.

In this lies the deep historical significance of October, its strength which woke up the oppressed classes and people of the world, paved the way for their liberation, for the liberation of the oppressed people and classes. In the 70-year long period the Soviet Union has been looking for and paving a way toward socialism and communism. On this path the Soviet people have been through difficult tests, made great sacrifices, written glorious pages in their history, confirmed the great importance and greatness of the October revolution, and demonstrated the advantages of socialism. Mankind will never forget the great deeds of the Soviet people who have raised from ruins the young state that was encircled by military and economic blockade and has now become the largest power in the socialist world, a reliable supporter of peace.

It is difficult to imagine what would have happened to human civilization and the fate of the people of the world if there had not been the great victory of the USSR over fascism, the unprecedented efforts of the Soviet Union depriving the United States of America of a monopoly on nuclear arms. In the entire 70-year period the Soviet Union has been constantly and remains a source of inspiration, a reliable support for revolutionary forces and people struggling for independence, freedom, and happiness. The Soviet Union has become the first country in the world to free a man from the earthly fetters and send him to master the unknown space of the universe. Creatively continuing and developing the ideas of great Lenin and the October Revolution, the 27th CPSU Congress embarked on restructuring, the aim of which was to take the USSR to fresh frontiers in its historical development. Indeed, as Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev said, we are all born of October, and our society of today is the result of the 70 years of development since October. [applause]

The 27th CPSU Congress' course of restructuring is of a revolutionary and profoundly scientific character. It concretizes and enriches the great ideas of October and the familiar Leninist theses for our era—ways and laws of socialist construction; it creates a prerequisite for moving toward communism. The course started over 2 years ago of radical and all-round restructuring marked a sharp turn in all the political and economic and social life of the country of soviets and opened a fresh stage in the history of the development of the soviet state. At the same time, underpinned by economic and defense might, the Leninist foreign policy of the Soviet Union, relying on the new political thinking, was able in that period to take a new stride in its develpoment. It exerted a profound effect on the whole international situation, on the solution of the main contradictory problems of modern times, and gave the peoples of the world faith in the possibility of averting nuclear war menacing mankind with its destruction.

As always, communists and the people of Vietnam, guided by the certainty that without Lenin and without the October revolution the Communist Party of Indochina, the predecessor of the Communist Party of Vietnam, could not have been born. Without the victory of the Soviet Union over fascism there would not have been the victory of the August revolution; without the Soviet Union and its great help to our people experiencing centuries-long oppression by colonialists and imperialists and gross aggression over the course of many years we would not have been able to achieve full independence, unite our country, and move toward socialism, by-passing the capitalist stage of development. Born in the era of October and matured in a long and difficult revolutionary struggle, the Communist Party of Vietnam, like the Vietnamese people, is increasingly aware what great sacrifices fell to the lot of the Soviet people and how great is their contribution to the cause of peace and the world revolutionary process. No other group of people in the history of mankind have made such great sacrifices and done such great services for mankind as the great Soviet people.

The more than 40 years of friendship, solidarity and cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union have been a confirmation of the thought expressed by Comrade Ho Chi Minh back in the 1st year of the October Revolution. It is essential to secure alliance and friendship with the land of the Soviets, the only country in our times that can furnish oppressed peoples with absolutely honest assistance, fraternal, selfless assistance based on equal rights.

Loyal to the behests of great Lenin and the policy of president Ho Chi Minh, the Communist Party, government and people of Vietnam unfailingly come out for strengthening and developing relations of friendship, combat solidarity, and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union. This is for us a question of principle, it is the cornerstone of the foreign policy of Vietnam.

Allow me from the tribune of this festive meeting to express the gratitude of the Vietnamese people to the fraternal Soviet people for the aid which it has given and gives to Vietnam in the cause of socialism construction, and to wish the fraternal Soviet people the achievement of greater successes in the great cause of restructuring in the Soviet Union. [applause]

Long live the Great October Socialist Revolution!

Long live the party of Lenin!

Long live peace throughout the world!

Kaysone Phomvihan Address

LD032103 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1057 GMT 3 Nov 87

[Speech by Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Lao People's Democratic Republic Council of Ministers, at the meeting of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR and RSFSR Supreme Soviets in the Kremlin—live, in Lao with superimposed Russian translation]

[Text] Esteemed members of the Presidium, comrades, and friends! The party and government delegation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] conveys with sincere joy the congratulations and best wishes of the communists and all the people of Laos to the great party of Lenin and the heroic Soviet people on the occasion of the notable date of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution [GOSR]. [applause]

These days, the communists, working people, and all who hold peace and social progress dear, turn their eyes with inspiration and hope to the USSR, the motherland of the first victorious proletarian revolution, which opened up a new era—the era of transition from capitalism to socialism and worldwide communism. Inspired by the great Lenin's revolutionary ideas and under the wise leadership of the CPSU, the Soviet people have accomplished glorious feats in these 70 years in the cause of socialist construction and defense of the motherland, fulfilling their internationalist duty. Having won great victories in the civil war, unleashed by imperialism and counterrevolution and in the rout of German fascism, the USSR not only defended the world's first workers and peasants state and its socialist motherland, but also created favorable conditions for the victories of revolutions in a number of European and Asian countries. This led to the appearance of a worldwide socialist system and an unprecedented upsurge of worldwide revolutionary movements.

Comrades and friends! In accordance with the decisions of the April 1985 plenum of the Central Committee, of the 27th CPSU congress, and of the subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet people are energetically implementing restructuring, which is an event of enormous importance not only for the Soviet Union, but also for the world. In the past 2 years, in spite of all the difficulties, restructuring has scored its first impressive successes. We are confident that the wise and firm leadership of the CPSU and the great determination and creative vigor of the Soviet people will undoubtedly ensure remarkable victories for restructuring. This will carry the Soviet Union to qualitatively new heights in the building of an advanced socialist society. In addition, it will make an active contribution to the common cause of peace, socialism, and progress in the world. [applause]

Seventy years ago, on the day following the GOSR victory, the Congress of the Soviets, at Lenin's initiative, adopted the Decree on Peace. Continuing the Leninist policy built on the profound scientific analysis of the changes taking place in the world, the USSR put forward a wide-ranging and realistic program for creating an all-embracing system of international security.

Allow me, from this high rostrum, on behalf of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] and of the Government of the LPDR, to express full support for the Soviet Union's principled Leninist policy of peace, which was reaffirmed in the speech by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev at this festive session.

We support the comprehensive program to eliminate nuclear arms and all types of weapons of mass destruction by the year 2000. We also support Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's Vladivostok speech, the Delhi declaration of principles of a nuclear and violence-free world, the initiatives recently put forward in Murmansk, and the USSR-U.S. accord in principle concerning the elimination of medium- and shorter-range missiles. These all reflect the USSR'S high degree of responsibility for the cause of peace and international security and for mankind's survival in the nuclear and space age.

Together with the USSR and the fraternal socialist countries, the communist and workers' parties, the nonaligned states, and international democratic organizations, the LPDR will step up its efforts in the struggle for peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress, and for turning Southeast Asia and the entire Asian-Pacific region into a zone of peace, stability, friendship, and cooperation, free of nuclear weapons.

Comrades and friends. Laos is not a big country. It is at a low level of development and is backward in social and economic respects. Thanks to the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, following the GOSR example, our people carried out a national democratic revolution and began to lead their homeland along the path of socialist construction. On this difficult and complex path with multifaceted help and support from the USSR, Vietnam, the fraternal socialist countries, and our friends, the Laotian people have achieved big successes in the cause of defending the homeland and of socialist construction.

The Fourth LPRP Congress held in November 1986, summed up the results of the country's development over the past 10 years. It summed up the experience that has been accumulated and defined the tasks of the transition period, along with the main directions of the country's development during the period until the year 2000 and during the second 5-Year Plan, 1986-1990.

Creatively applying the Leninist ideas of the New Economic Policy in the specific conditions of Laos, studying the process of changes taking place in the USSR and in other fraternal socialist countries, and on the basis of a flexible use of the objective economic laws in the specific social and economic conditions of our country, we are implementing changes in many areas of Lao public life, working out a new thinking, and changing organizational and cadre policy and style of work. We are creating a new mechanism of management on the basis of socialist financial autonomy in order to develop productive forces and to gradually transform our natural economy into socialist production of goods. We are gradually improving the people's material and spiritual life. We have worked out an effective mechanism of foreign economic activity, directed at developing cooperation, above all with the fraternal socialist countries, and the USSR, Vietnam, and Cambodia, first and foremost.

Comrades and friends. In the long and difficult revolutionary struggle, the Lao people invariably received great and valuable help from the USSR. This great and comprehensive help multiplied our forces, and facilitated the overcoming of many difficulties and tests in the years of the national liberation struggle. Today, too, it will ensure the fulfillment of the strategic tasks of defending the homeland and building socialism.

I take this opportunity to express deep gratitude and sincere appreciation to the CPSU, the government, and the fraternal people of the Soviet Union for their great internationalist assistance. [applause]

We are confident that under the wise leadership of the glorious CPSU, headed by Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorabchev, the heroic Soviet people will attain new and great successes in implementing the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, in the cause of restructuring and in the building of the mighty motherland of the great Lenin—stronghold of peace and social progress and an inspiring example to all of mankind.

Long live Marxism-Leninism! Long live the Great October Socialist Revolution! Long live the CPSU! May the solidarity of the forces of peace and social progress grow stronger and develop! Long live world peace! Thank you for your attention. [applause]

Heng Samrin Speech

LD032118 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1215 GMT 3 Nov 87

[Speech by Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and chairman of the PRK State Council, at the festive meeting of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR and RSFSR Supreme Soviets in the Kremlin—live in Cambodian with superimposed Russian translation]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Gorbachev, esteemed comrades! First of all allow me on behalf of the party, the government, and all people of Cambodia to express sentiments of sincere joy and to cordially congratulate the communist party, government, and fraternal people of the Soviet Union on the historic date of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. [applause]

The 70th anniversary of October is being marked at a time when the desire for peace and the position of the world system of socialism are becoming stronger day by day and developing in full accordance with the wise vision of the great Lenin, who pointed out that through the course of history the significance of the proletarian revolution in Russia would increase continually. Over the past 70 years, the historic successes of the great October have had an immense influence on the development of the three revolutionary streams and the struggle of the people for peace worldwide.

In Southeast Asia, the example of the October Revolution inspired those who fought against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, and expansionism, for peace, freedom social progress, and socialism. On the Indo-Chinese peninsula, the October Revolution was the guiding star that lit for Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea the road of struggle for independence and freedom and made possible the foundation there of the parties that are now continuing to fulfill the historic mission for their own people. Thanks to the ideals of October, the Cambodian people, who have known the horrors of the cruelest rule in the history of mankind, a regime of genocide, achieved liberation on 7 January 1979, and again became master of its own country and fate. The People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea was reborn on the principles of true Marxism-Leninism and the traditions of the Communist Party in Indochina.

Esteemed comrades and friends, the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, together with the other fraternal parties, sees the Soviet Union as a mighty stronghold of peace in the world revolutionary movement. Recognizing its responsibility for the fate of mankind, the 27th Congress of the CPSU put forward a program for creating a universal system of international security that includes a specific plan for the complete elimination of nuclear and other kinds of weapons of mass destruction by the end of the 20th century. The initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other countries in the Warsaw Pact directed toward stopping the arms race, reducing weapons, and improving the international situation are a specific manifestation of the concept of peace that they advance.

The restructuring being implemented in the USSR, which is already yielding its first results, is making a great impression on us. Putting it successfully into practice is of immense importance for the modern communist and workers' movement. This is particularly important on both the theoretical and practical level for the countries of the socialist community. Comrades, the modern international communist and workers' movement is faced with a new task, calling for the close coordination of actions and cooperation between the communist and workers' parties and the progressive movements in the struggle for peace and social progress.

The achievements of the scientific and technological revolution now taking place in the world have graphically demonstrated that the nuclear arms race, inspired by imperialism, is pushing mankind to the brink of catastrophe and making the question of war and peace the most important problem of modern political life. Thus, mankind is faced with a choice: Either, in the name of survival, he puts an end to the arms race, or he will go on rushing toward destruction and the precipice of nuclear war. We are in complete solidarity with the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the government of the Soviet Union, which consider that a new approach and a new way of thinking, new lines, and new answers with a truly revolutionary essence are essential to resolve the problem of war and peace. We accord great importance to the recent Soviet-U.S. talks and the accords reached there on medium-range missiles and operational-tactical missiles. This is the result of the Soviet Union's persistent and tireless struggle, motivated by a sense of responsibility for the fate of mankind.

Dear comrades and friends, in accordance with the general trend to resolve all disputed issues by means of talks, the need to settle existing contradictions around the negotiating table is also recognized in Southeast Asia. The Cambodian people, who have experienced much adversity because of the interference of certain great powers, strive for just one thing: to live in peace, to secure the opportunity for creative labor in their own country, and to establish normal relations with all states. Filled with a sense of goodwill and recognizing the full measure of its responsibility for the fate of nations, taking into account the aspirations of all Cambodian people, the PRK recently put forward a number of initiatives concerning national reconciliation and the foundations of a political settlement of the Cambodian problem in the hope of achieving progress on this matter in the interests of establishing peace and stability in the region.

Being deeply grateful to the Great October Socialist Revolution, we are perfectly aware of the truly historic role played in the modern world by the Soviet Union, which has taken on the burden of responsibility for the fate of the planet. This is precisely why we fully support the proposal of the USSR aimed at consolidating peace and cooperation and eliminating the threat of nuclear catastrophe. We also support the Delhi declaration, which is an example of the new political thinking in the nuclear space age, and also the decisions of the eighth conference of the heads of state and governments of the nonaligned countries in Harare.

Comrades, the party, government, and people of Cambodia are confident that, illuminated by the great October and the policy of restructuring being wisely controlled by the CPSU, this creative development of the revolutionary line under modern conditions will without doubt win full victory in the homeland of October, the homeland of real socialism, which has truly inexhaustible human and material resources.

In conclusion, I would like to assure you once again that the party, government, and people of the PRK will continue unswervingly to support the initiatives of the Soviet Union and the countries of the Warsaw Pact and any proposals and actions aimed at preserving peace worldwide. Allow me, from the heart, to greet all delegations taking part in the celebration of the 70th anniversary of October. Long live the Great October Socialist Revolution! Long live socialism in peace! [applause]

Pak Song-chol Address

LD032135 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1152 GMT 3 Nov 87

[Speech by Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and vice president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, given at the meeting of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR and RSFSR Supreme Soviets in the Kremlin—live in Korean with superimposed Russian translation]

[Text] We are very glad to have been granted the opportunity today to celebrate, together with the fraternal Soviet people, the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. I have been instructed to convey to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Government, and the fraternal Soviet people ardent congratulations and fiery fraternal greetings from the Korean Workers Party Central Committee, the DPRK Government, and the entire Korean people on the occasion of the October jubilee. [applause]

The October Socialist Revolution, which resulted in the creation under the leadership of Lenin and the Bolshevik Party of the first state of workers and peasants in the history of mankind, was a historic event that opened a new era of great changes, of the transition from capitalism to socialism, and the resplendent path to communism that has lit up mankind. The October Revolution opened up before the Soviet people a wide road to the creation of a new life, roused and summoned the working class and the oppressed and exploited masses of the entire world to the struggle for class and national liberation.

After the October Revolution, great revolutionary reforms took place on our planet and social progress was achieved. Socialism became a world-wide phenomenon. In the conditions of imperialist encirclement, the Soviet people repelled counterrevolutionary intrigues and the armed aggression of internal and external class enemies and successfully implemented socialist industrialization and agricultural. Having displayed unprecedented heroism during World War II, it achieved a glorious victory, thus fully demonstrating the advantages of the socialist system and its invincible vitality.

Today the fraternal Soviet people, under the leadership of the CPSU, esteemed Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev at its head and following the course defined by the 27th Party Congress, is conducting vigorous work on the all-around perfecting of socialism.

In this memorable year, in the year of the 70th anniversary of the October revolution, the Soviet people achieved great successes in fulfilling the twelfth 5-year plan, in struggling for speeding up socioeconomic development, and strengthening the country's might.

Fighting for peace is the unshakable policy of a socialist state. The Soviet state, guided by the Leninist peace-loving policy, has launched a tireless, vigorous struggle to cut short and foil the aggressive, inflammatory intrigues of imperialism and to safeguard peace and security throughout the world.

The CPSU and the Soviet Government have put forward a proposal to create of an all-embracing system of international security, to implement nuclear disarmament, to prevent the militarization of space, and to completely eliminate all kinds of nuclear and chemical weapons. They also put forward a constructive proposal to turn the Asian-Pacific Ocean into a nuclear-free zone of peace and cooperation. They are making sincere efforts to implement these proposals.

Our people sincerely rejoice in the successes of the fraternal Soviet people in the building of socialism and wish it from the heart great successes in the further struggle for the flourishing and development of the Soviet Union, the homeland of the October Revolution, and for the defense of lasting peace and security throughout the world. [applause]

Comrades, the revolutionary changes which have taken place on the globe after the victory of the October Revolution testify that the march of the countries and nations along the path of socialism is an inevitable and unstoppable process of the development of history.

The Korean Revolution is an integral part of the world revolution. Under the the difficult conditions of our enemies' incessant intrigues to unleash a new war and the split in the country, our party steadily proceeded to victory in accordance with the distinctive course of the building of socialism and turned a once backward country into a flourishing, independent socialist power.

Today, our people, carry high the banner of the three revolutions—ideological, technical, and cultural. Regarding the ideological revolution as of paramount importance and vigorously speeding up the technical and cultural revolution, they are waging a stubborn struggle to fulfill the third 5-year plan and the tremendous program for accelerating the complete victory of socialism.

The experience of building socialism in our country shows that when the party and state of the working class correctly determine the policy on the basis of a scientific analysis of objective conditions, lay special stress on working with people, and ensure high revolutionary enthusiasm of the popular masses, they will be able to successfully seize the material and ideological fortresses of socialist society.

Our people profoundly believe in the correctness of their cause. They will continue to advance, having rallied even more closely around the party and the leader.

The defense of peace in Asia and throughout the world is directly linked with easing tension and safeguarding peace on the Korean Peninsula. The U.S. imperialists, proceeding from their invariable strategy of struggle against the socialist countries, are continuing to build up aggressive armed forces, including nuclear armaments, in South Korea, and are seeking even more openly to put together a military triangle comprising the United States, Japan, and South Korea.

Our party and the government of the Republic are making tireless efforts for the defense of peace and security on the Korean Peninsula and for peacefully resolving the question of Korea's unification. Our constructive proposal for unification, including the creation of the Democratic Confederative Republic of Korea and also such far-reaching initiatives as the peaceful proposal for a large-scale, step-by-step reduction of armed forces, graphically reflect the consistent course of our party and the government of the Republic towards a peaceful unification of the country.

With the vigorous support and solidarity of the socialist countries, the nonaligned states, and the peace-loving peoples of the entire world, our people will secure the withdrawal from South Korea of U.S. troops and all kinds of nuclear weapons and will foil the intrigues of internal and external splitters to (?divide) the two Koreas and to unleash a nuclear war. Thus we will safeguard peace, the common cause of mankind, and will without fail accomplish the independent and peaceful reunification of the homeland.

The Korean and Soviet peoples, class brothers and revolutionary comrades-in-arms, have for a long time fought shoulder to shoulder in the name of the realization of common ideals and goals. The fraternal Soviet people helped our people in the great cause of the liberation of the homeland and gave us vigorous support at every difficult stage of our revolution. Today too the Soviet people vigorously identify themselves with our people's just cause, with the building of socialism, and the unification of the homeland. We express profound gratitude to the CPSU, the Government and the people of the USSR for this support. [applause]

The relations of friendship and cooperation between our countries are now, day after day, growing stronger and developing at a high level in the spirit of the accords reached during the historic meeting and talks between the great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, and esteemed Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev in October of last year.

We will continue to set store by Korean-Soviet friendship, based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. We will fight hand-in-hand with the fraternal Soviet people against imperialism, for the triumph of the cause of peace, socialism, and communism. [applause]

Long live the indissoluble fraternal friendship and unity between the Korean and Soviet peoples! [applause]

Long live the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution! [prolonged applause]

Foreign Delegations Arrive for Celebration

Solomentsev Greets Delegates

PM021335 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Oct 87 Second Edition pp 1,4

[TASS report: "To Moscow for Celebrations"]

[Text] Delegations from the following have arrived in Moscow for the celebration of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution:

The Socialist Party of Australia—P. Simon, the party's general secretary;

The Communist Party of Australia—B. Aarons, member of the party national committee National Executive Committee;

The Communist Party of Bangladesh consisting of party Central Committee Secretaries A. Roy and M. A. Khan;

The Bangladesh National People's Party—A. Vadud [name as transliterated], member of the party presidium;

The Bahrain National Liberation Front—party General Secretary S. ibn 'Ali;

The United Party of Haitian Communists—B. Bertoni [name as transliterated];

The Communist Party of Greece headed by party Central Committee General Secretary K. Florakis;

The Egyptian Communist Party;

The National-Progressive (Left) Unionist Party of Egypt consisting of party Central Committee Politburo members F. Mursi and H.A. Razik;

The Naserite Arab Socialist Party of Egypt—party Central Committee Politubro member D. Dawud;

The Republic of Zambia headed by E. Mudenda, member of the United National Independence Party Central Committee;

The Communist Party of Israel headed by party Central Committee General Secretary M. Vilner;

The Jordanian Communist Party headed by Y. Ziya' al-Din, first secretary of the party Central Committee;

The Iraqi Communist Party headed by 'A. Muhammad, first secretary of the party Central Committee;

The Iran People's Party—party Central Committee First Secretary A. Khavari [name as transliterated];

The Irish Sinn Fein—party General Secretary S. Garland;

The Colombian Communist Party headed by G. Vieira, general secretary of the party Central Committee;

The Costa Rica Popular Vanguard Party—H. Vargas, general secretary of the party Central Committee;

The Socialist Union of Popular Forces of Morocco headed by party Politburo member M. Lakhbabi [name as transliterated];

The Mexican Socialist Party consisting of L. Valdez [name as transliterated], P. Gomez, and K. Ortega [name as transliterated], members of the party's national coordination commission;

The Mexican Popular Socialist Party—J. Cruikshank, general secretary of the party Central Committee;

The People's Republic of Mozambique headed by M. dos Santos, member of the Mozambique Liberation Front Party Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Mozambique People's Assembly;

The Panama People's Party headed by R. D. Sousa, secretary general of the party Central Committee;

The Paraguayan Communist Party—L. Rolon [name as transliterated], member of the party Central Committee Political Commission and Secretariat;

The Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe headed by R.V. Brangaca Neto, member of the Movement for the Liberation of Sao Tome and Principe Central Committee Politburo and defense minister of Sao Tome and Principe;

The Senegal Independence and Labor Party headed by A. Dansoko, general secretary of the party Central Committee;

The Communist Party of Uruguay headed by R. Arismendi, general secretary of the party Central Committee;

The Communist Party of Chile headed by V. Teitelboim, member of the party Central Committee Political Commission and Secretariat;

The Socialist Party of Chile headed by A. Astengo [name as transliterated], member of the party Central Committee Political Commission;

The Communist Party of Ecuador headed by R. Mauge', secretary general of the party Central Committee;

K. Bakdash and Y. Feysal, representatives of the Syrian Communists.

The delegations were met by M.S. Solomentsev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; CPSU Central Committee Members V.N. Bazovskiy, B.I. Gostev, I.S. Gustov, K.F. Katushev, F.I. Loshchenkov, and P. N. Fedoseyev; CPSU Central Committee Candidate Members K.N. Brutents, I.F. Obraztsov, and M.B. Ryzhikov; CPSU Central Committee first deputy department chiefs V.I. Davydov, I.A. Larin, Y. I. Mordvintsev, and V.M. Frolyshev; CPSU Central Committee deputy department chiefs V.A. Abolentsev, Y. A. Belik, V. F. Morozov, A. Y. Urnov, and V.G. Shemyatenkov, and other officials.

Moscow TV Covers Arrivals

LD012340 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 30 Oct 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] the following delegations have arrived in Moscow for the celebrations of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution: the Colombian Communist Party, led by General Secretary Gilberto Vieira; the People's Party of Panama, led by General Secretary Ruben Dario Sousa; the Sri Lankan Communist Party, led by Party Chairman Pieter Keuneman; the People's Republic of Mozambique, led by Marcelino dos Santos, member of the Politburo of the Frelimo Party Central Committee and chairman of the National Assembly of the Republic of Mozambique; and the Irish Workers Party, led by General Secretary Sean Garland.

Also arriving are delegations from the Uruguay Communist Party, led by the General Secretary Rodney Arismendi and the Chilean Communist Party, led by Volodia Teitelboim, member of the Political Commission and Secretariat of the party's Central Committee. The delegations were met by responsible staffers of the CPSU Central Committee administrative apparatus and other officials. Delegations are continuing to arrive.

Delegations Arrive 31 Oct

PM040857 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Nov 87 Second Edition pp 1, 4

[TASS report: "For the Festivities in Moscow"]

[Text] The following arrived in Moscow 31 October at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers to attend the celebrations of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution:

A party and state delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic headed by MSZMP General Secretary Janos Kadar. The delegation consists of Karoly Nemeth, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and president of the Hungarian People's Republic Presidential Council; Matyas Szuros, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; and Sandor Rajnai, member of the MSZMP Central Committee and ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic in the USSR.

Party and government delegations from:

the SRV, headed by Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee. It consists of Pham Hung, member of the CPV Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers; Nguyen Co Thach, member of the CPV Central Committee Politburo, vice chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers, and SRV foreign minister; and Nguyen Manh Cam, member of the CPV Central Committee and SRV ambassador to the USSR;

the Mongolian People's Republic, headed by Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Mongolian People's Republic People's Great Hural Presidium. It consists of Dumaagiyn Sodnom, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Mongolian People's Republic Council of Ministers, and Tserengiyn Gurbadam, member of the MPRP Central Committee and ambassador of the Mongolian People's Republic in the USSR.

The delegations were met by L.N. Zaykov, V.P. Nikonov, and V.M. Chebrikov, members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; V.K. Gusev, N.YE. Kruchina, V.S. Murakhovskiy, and B.I. Stukalin, members of the CPSU Central Committee; V.P. Loginov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee; B.L. Tolstykh, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Y .P. Voronov and V.A. Grigoryev, chiefs of CPSU Central Committee departments; M.N. Smirnovskiy and R.P. Fedorov, deputy chiefs of CPSU Central Committee departments; and other officials.

Delegations also arrived in Moscow for the celebrations of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution from:

the Association for Unity of Australian Communists—B. Bodnem [name as transliterated], member of the association's National Committee;

the Australian Labor Party, headed by Party Vice President M. Beahan;

the Socialist Party (Flemish), Belgium—party Leadership Member Zh. Veyninks [name as transliterated];

the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin, headed by Party Chairman H. Schmitt;

the Brazilian Communist Party, headed by S. Malina, secretary general of the party's Central Committee;

the Republic of Burundi, headed by S. Rusuku, member of the Executive Committee of the Military Committee for National Salvation and minister of transport, posts, and communications;

the People's Progressive Party of Guyana, headed by Party General Secretary C. Jagan;

the People's National Congress of Guyana—R. Chandisingh, party general secretary and vice president of the country;

the Republic of Zimbabwe, headed by N. Shamuyarira, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Zimbabwe African National Union—Patriotic Front Central Committee and minister of information, posts, and telecommunications;

the Communist Party of India, headed by R. Rao, general secretary of the party's National Council;

the Communist Party of India (Marxist), headed by E.M.S. Namboodiripad, general secretary of the party's Central Committee;

the Organization of the Iranian People's Fedayeen (Majority)—F. Negahdar, as first secretary of the organization's Central Committee;

the Spanish Communist Party, headed by Party Secretary General G. Iglesias;

the Communist Party of the Peoples of Spain, headed by Party Chairman I. Gallego;

the General People's Congress of the Yemen Arab Republic, headed by Minister M.S. al-'Attar, member of the General People's Congress Permanent Committee and deputy prime minister;

the Communist Party of Canada, headed by Party General Secretary W. Kashtan;

the Militant Socialist Movement, Mauritius, headed by Party General Secretary K. Offman;

the New Zealand Socialist Unity Party, headed by Acting Party General Secretary M. Tucker;

the Norwegian Communist Party, headed by Party Chairman K.A. Nilsen;

the Reunion Communist Party—party General Secretary P. Verges;

the Republic of Rwanda, headed by M. Ntahobari, member of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development Central Committee and chairman of the National Development Council;

the Communist Party of the United States, headed by Party General Secretary G. Hall;

the Communist Party of the Philippines, headed by Party Chairman F. Macapagal;

the Swedish Communist Workers' Party, headed by Party Board Chairman R. Hagel.

The delegations were met by P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; A.P. Biryukova and A.F. Dobrynin, secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee; I.V. Kapitonov, chairman of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission; V.A. Dinkov, V.G. Klyuyev, A.I. Mayorets, V.K. Mesyats, and V.M. Mishin, members of the CPSU Central Committee; K.N. Brutents, Y. S. Karabasov, I.I. Skiba, and S.G. Shcherbakov, candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee; B.G. Vladimirov and R.G. Yanovskiy, members of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission; V.A. Grigoryev, chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; USSR Ministers Y. M. Volmer and N.I. Kotlyar; B.S. Semenov, first deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; V.G. Dolgin, I.A. Zaramenskiy, Y. I. Zuyev, L.M. Kuznetsov, V.N. Sevruk, A.Y. Urnov, and V.A. Shabalin, deputy chiefs of CPSU Central Committee departments; N.S. Perun, responsible secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee; N.B. Bikkenin, chief editor of the journal *Kommunist*; Y. A. Belyakov, second secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom; and other officials.

Demichev Meets Mozambicans

LD010506 Moscow TASS in English 1534 GMT 31 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow October 31 TASS—Mutual satisfaction with a high level of relations between the Soviet Union and Mozambique was expressed during a talk held in the Kremlin today between Petr Demichev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first vice-president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and a delegation of the People's Republic of Mozambique led by Marcelino Dos Santos, member of the Political Bureau of the Frelimo Party Central Committee, chairman of the People's Assembly of

Mozambique. The guests from Mozambique arrived in Moscow to attend the celebrations of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Petr Demichev said, in part, that on the international scene the Soviet Union persistently favoured a nuclear-free world, the settlement of regional conflicts, along them the conflict in the south of Africa, and the establishment of a new just international economic order.

Marcelino Dos Santos emphasized international significance of the changes taking place in the USSR. The drive for restructuring in the USSR, he said, confirms the vitality of the cause of the October Revolution which had exerted immense influence on the struggle for the liberation of all oppressed peoples.

The sides declared for a further development of ties between the two parties, parliaments and the two countries' peoples, for strengthening Soviet-Mozambican friendship.

Bulgarian Delegation Arrives

AU011542 Sofia BTA in English 1523 GMT 1 Nov 87

[Text] Moscow, November 1 (BTA correspondent)—A Bulgarian party and state delegation headed by Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, arrived in Moscow today at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the USSR. The delegation will be taking part in the celebrations of the 70th anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution.

The delegation was welcomed at Vnukovo 2 Airport by Mr Nikolay Slyunkov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the CPSU, by Mr Boris Shcherbina, member of the CPSU CC and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union and by other officials.

Bulgaria's ambassador to the Soviet Union, Mr Georgi Pankov was also at the airport.

Bulgarian TU Leader Arrives

AU031934 Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian 2 Nov 87 p 1

[Text] Moscow, 1 November (BTA)—Petur Dyulgerov-,chairman of the Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions and candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, arrived in Moscow to take part in the celebrations to mark the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, at the invitation of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions [AACCTU]. He was met at the airport by Mikhail Ryzhikov, secretary of the AACCTU, and other responsible officials.

Gromyko Meets Husak

LD011319 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1300 GMT 1 Nov 87

[Excerpts] A Czechoslovak party and government delegation headed by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, arrived by air today in Moscow. [passage omitted] The delegation includes Strougal, Bilak and Indra; Czechoslovak ambassador Rehorek joined the delegation in Moscow.

The Czechoslovak delegation was welcomed at the festively decorated Vnukovo Airport by Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium; Ivan Silayev, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Viktor Lomakin, the Soviet ambassador to Czechoslovakia.

CSSR Group's Activities

LD012001 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 1 Nov 87

[Excerpts] Our reporter Petr Voldan reports from the Soviet capital:

[Voldan] Like a number of other delegations from fraternal communist and workers parties from countries of the socialist community, the Czechoslovak delegation arrived this afternoon at sunbathed Vnukovo Airport at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, and the USSR Council of Ministers. The head of the delegation, Comrade Gustav Husak, and its other members—Comrades Lubomir Strougal, Vasil Bilak, and Alois Indra—were welcomed by Soviet representatives Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union, and Ivan Silayev, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and other officials. The delegation was joined in Moscow by Jindrich Rehorek, Czechoslovak ambassador to the Soviet Union.

After the cordial welcome at Vnukovo Airport the motorcade set out on the way to the center of decorated Moscow. At Red Square, which is already being prepared for the celebration parade and the rally of the citizens of Moscow, Comrade Gustav Husak and other members of the delegation honored the memory of the founder of the CPSU and the Soviet state, the leader of the world proletariat, Vladimir Ilyich Lenin. The wreath which was laid by the Czechoslovak delegation is among the others by the mausoleum in Red Square. The members of the delegation then honored the memory of Soviet soldiers who laid down their lives in the struggle against Hitler's fascism and they laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by the Kremlin Wall in Aleksander

Gardens, to the sound of solemn music. The Czechoslovak delegation was accompanied by Comrades Ivan Silayev and Viktor Lomakin, Soviet ambassador to Czechoslovakia, as they had been at the mausoleum of Vladimir Ilich Lenin.

Tomorrow, Comrade Gustav Husak and other members of the delegation will take part in a festive session in honor of the 70th anniversary of Great October Socialist Revolution in the Kremlin. This will be the start of a week which will culminate with Saturday's parade and rally in Red Square. [passage omitted]

Tomorrow's speech by Mikhail Gorbachev is awaited here with great interest. The highest Soviet party representative will be at the session, which will begin at 1000 Moscow time and which you can also follow in a direct relay on Prague radio at 0755.

Zavadil TU Delegation

LD011525 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1400 GMT 1 Nov 87

[Text] A Central Trade Union Council delegation, led by Miroslav Zavadil, member of the Secretariat of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Central Trade Union Council, arrived in Moscow today to attend the celebrations for the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Gromyko Meets Kadar

LD311825 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 31 Oct 87

[Text] The Hungarian party and state delegation has arrived in Moscow, and the party's general secretary has been presented with the Order of the October Revolution. Jozsef Havel reports:

[Havel] The delegation includes Karoly Nemeth, president of the Presidential Council, and Matyas Szuros, secretary of the Central Committee. Sandor Rajnai, our country's ambassador in Moscow, joined the delegation in the Soviet capital.

The delegation, arriving for the jubilee celebrations of Great October, was greeted at the Kiev railway station of the Soviet capital by Lev Zaykov, member of the CPSU Politburo and Central Committee secretary. Also present at the reception were several Soviet party and state figures, among them Boris Stukalin, Soviet ambassador in Hungary.

Soon after the arrival, Janos Kadar was presented in the Kremlin's Catherine Hall with the Order of the October Revolution by Andrey Gromyko, head of state. The order was bestowed on the MSZMP general secretary on the occasion of his 75th birthday by the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

In his speech during the presentation ceremony, Gromyko stressed that this decoration was given to the most self-sacrificing fighters of socialism. He praised Janos Kadar's great merits in developing fraternal friendship and many-sided cooperation between the Soviet and Hungarian people, and in the strengthening of socialism and peace.

In his reply, Janos Kadar used emotional words to express his gratitude. He said that the two parties and peoples are tied together by unbreakable friendship.

ADN on Honecker Arrival

LD011308 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1141 GMT 1 Nov 87

[Excerpts] Moscow, 1 Nov (ADN)—The GDR party and state delegation led by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State which is to participate in the celebrations marking the 70th anniversary of the Great October Revolution, arrived in Moscow today. It is accepting an invitation from the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers.

On arrival at Vnukovo Airport, the delegation was fraternally welcomed by Aleksandr Yakovlev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and by other representatives of the CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium and of the Soviet Goveornment. [passage omitted]

Aleksandr Yakovlev waited for Erich Honecker at the gangway, and welcomed him and the delegation members with cordial words of greeting and fraternal embraces.

Greetings of welcome were also given to the GDR representatives by: members of the CPSU Central Committee Aleksey Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Arkadiy Volskiy, head of department in the Central Committee; and Vyacheslav Kochemasov, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR to the GDR; and other personages.

After a brief, friendly conversation with their Soviet comrades, the GDR delegation drove into the Soviet capital which is decorated to celebrate the October anniversary.

Yugoslavia Delegation Arrives

LD011513 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1339 GMT1 Nov 87

[Text] Moscow, 1 Nov (TANJUG)—The SFRY delegation attending the 70th Great October Socialist Revolution anniversary celebrations arrived in Moscow today.

The delegation is led by Bosko Krunic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and member of the SFRY Presidency, and includes Stane Dolanc, member of the SFRY Presidency, Bozidar Matic, member of the Federal Executive Council, and Milan Veres, Yugoslav ambassador to Moscow, who joined the delegation in the Soviet capital.

The Yugoslav delegation, which travelled by train, was welcomed by Viktor Nikonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee; Vladimir Orlov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and other officials.

The members of the Yugoslav delegation visited the Lenin mausoleum and laid a wreath there immediately after their arrival. They also lead a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

Hungary, Vietnam, Mongolia Arrivals

LD311932 Moscow TASS in English 1825 GMT 31 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow October 31 TASS—The following delegations arrived in Moscow today on the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the USSR to attend the celebrations of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution:

The party and state delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic led by Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party.

The party and government delegations of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam—led by Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, the Mongolian People's Republic—led by Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the Monglian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural.

SRV Delegation Arrives

BK011525 Hanoi VNA in English 1503 GMT 1 Nov 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov 1—The Vietnamese party and government delegation led by Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, arrived in Moscow yesterday to attend the celebrations of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and the Soviet Council of Ministers.

It was welcomed at the airport by Viktor Nikonov, Political Bureau member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Vladimir Gusev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; and others. Vietnamese Ambassador Nguyen Manh Cam, Lao and Kampuchean ambassadors to the Soviet Union Thogsavat Khaikhamphithoun and Hor Nam Hong were present. En route to Moscow, the delegation stopped over in Tashkent.

Earlier, while flying over India, Nguyen Van Linh and Pham Hung sent a message of greetings to Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi.

Lao Delegation

PM301327 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Oct 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation Arrives"]

[Text] A Lao People's Democratic Republic (LPDR) party and government delegation led by Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party (LPRP) Central Committee and chairman of the Lao Council of Ministers, arrived in Moscow 23 October to celebrate the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers. The delegation is made up of the following: Sisomphon Lovansai, member of the LPRP Central Committee Politburo and acting chairman of a Lao Supreme People's Assembly standing committee; Sali Vongkhamsao, member of the LPRP Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the LPRP Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Lao Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Lao State Planning Committee; Ai Souli-gnaseng, member of the LPRP Central Committee and chief of general staff of the Lao People's Army; and Thongsavat Khaikhamphithoun, member of the LPRP Central Committee and Lao ambassador to the USSR.

The delegation was met at the airport by V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers; S.I. Manyakin and A.G. Melnikov, members of the CPSU Central Committee; and M.N. Smirnovskiy, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee department.

Cambodian Delegates Arrive

PM021501 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Oct 87 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Cambodian Delegation Arrives"]

[Text] A Cambodian party and government delegation headed by Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] and chairman of the PRK Council of State, arrived in Moscow 29 October at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers to celebrate the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The delegation comprised Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers; Yukh Son [name as published], chief of the KPRP Central Committee International Department; and Hor Nam Hong, PRK ambassador to the USSR.

The delegation was met at the airport by P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Yu.P. Batalin, member of the CPSU Central Committee; N.A. Stashenkov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee; and M.N. Smirnovskiy, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee department.

DPRK Delegation Arrives

SK030612 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 1 Nov 87

[Text] A DPRK party and government delegation led by Comrade Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice president, arrived in Moscow yesterday by plane to attend the celebrations of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution in the Soviet Union.

The delegation was met at the airport by Comrade Mikhail Solomentsev, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Party Control Committee of the Party Central Committee; Comrade Lev Voronin, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Council of Ministers; a chief and a deputy chief of a department of the CPSU Central Committee; and other functionaries concerned.

The delegation was also met by Kwon Hui-kyong, ambassador of our country to the Soviet Union, and staff members of our embassy.

Further Delegations

LD012255 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 1 Nov 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Foreign delegations continue to arrive in Moscow to take part in the celebrations of the 70th Great October Socialist Revolution anniversary. Today, the following delegations arrived: a party and government delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, headed by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, chairman of the State Council; a party and state delegation of the German Democratic Republic, headed by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, chairman of the GDR State Council; a party and government delegation of the DPRK, led by Pak Song-Chol, member of the KWP Politburo's Central Committee and vice president; a party and government delegation of the Republic of Cuba, comprising Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Politburo of the Cuban CP Central Committee, deputy chairman of the State Council and the Council of Ministers, Jorge Risquet Valdes, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Cuban CP Central Committee, Julio Camacho Aguilera, member of the Politburo of the Cuban CP Central Committee and ambassador of the Republic of Cuba to the USSR; a party and government delegation of the Polish People's Republic, headed by Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, chairman of the Council of State; a party and state delegation of the Socialist Republic of Romania, headed by Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian CP, president of the Republic; a party and government delegation of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, headed by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, president of the Republic; a SFRY delegation headed by Bosko Krunic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; a delegation of the DRA, headed by Najibullah, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Republic;

A delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, headed by Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia, president of the Republic; a delegation of the Republic of Nicaragua, headed by Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Executive Commission of the Sandinista National Liberation Front of Nicaragua, president of the country; a delegation of the PDRY, headed by 'Ali Salim al-Bid, general secretary of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee;

A delegation of the Austrian Communist Party, headed by Hans Kalt, member of the Politburo and secretary of the party's Central Committee; a delegation of the Argentine Communist Party, headed by Athos Fava, general secretary of the party; a delegation of the Belgian Communist Party headed by Louis van Geyt, chairman of the party; a delegation of the PCI, headed by Alessandro Natta, general secretary of the party; a delegation of the PCE, headed by Georges Marchais, general secretary of the party; a delegation of the German Communist Party, headed by Herbert Mies, chairman of the party; a delegation of the Luxembourg Communist Party, led by Rene Urbany, the party's chairman; a delegation of the Japanese communist party, headed by Mitsuhiro Kaneko, a representative of the party's secretariat; and a delegation of the Moroccan Party of Progress and Socialism, headed by Ali Yata, general secretary of the party.

The delegations were met by Comrades Vorotnikov, Gromyko, Zaykov, Ligachev, Nikonov, Slyunkov, Solomentsev, Yakovlev, Yeltsin, Talyzin, Dobrynin, Lukyanov, Razumovskiy, Kapitonov, members and candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee, senior staff of the CPSU Central Committee apparatus and other officials.

Delegations continue to arrive.

[Video shows Slyunkov shaking hands with Zhivkov; Yakovlev shaking hands with Honecker; Solomentsev welcoming the Koreans; Talyzin shaking hands with the Cubans; Ligachev shaking hands with Jaruzelski and Messner; unidentified leader greeting Ceausescu; Gromyko shaking hands with Husak. SFRY's Krunic shown arriving by train, debarking, and shaking hands with unidentified men whose backs are to camera. Dobrynin shown shaking hands with Najibullah; Zaykov shaking hands with Mengistu; Talyzin shaking hands with Ortega; Lukyanov shaking hands with Al-Bid; Austrians shown standing with Razumovskiy; unidentified man shakes hands with Fava; Belgian Communist Party delegation shown standing for photo; Natta is shown with Yakovlev; Ligachev shakes hands with Marchais; (?Yeltsin) shakes hands with Mies; Yeltsin shown standing for photo with Urbany; Razumovskiy and Velikhov shown in conversation with the Japanese delegation; Kapitonov shown with the Moroccans]

Further Arrivals

LD020259 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2142 GMT 1 Nov 87

[Text] The following have arrived in Moscow to celebrate the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution:

A delegation of the People's Republic of Angola, headed by Jose Eduardo Dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA Labor Party, president of the Republic;

Mauno Koivisto, president of the Finnish Republic;

Delegations from:

the Communist Party of Great Britain, head by McLennan, party general secretary;

the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, headed by Lopes, African Independence Party of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde [PAIGC] politburo member and chairman of the National Control Commission of PAIGC;

The Spanish Socialist Workers' Party, comprising members of the Executive Committee and secretaries of the party's Federal Committee, (Clot) and (Sercas);

the Italian Socialist Party, headed by party deputy political secretary, Martelli;

the Republic of Cape Verde, headed by Duarte, member of the Political Commission of the PAIGC, chairman of the National People's Assembly Presidium of the Republic of Cape Verde;

the General People's Congress of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, headed by Jabir, member of the Libyan revolutionary leadership, commander in chief of the country's armed forces;

the Militant Movement of Mauritius headed by Berenger, party general secretary;

the Communist Party of Malta, with Vassallo, party Central Committee general secretary;

the PLO, headed by 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, supreme commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution;

the Palestinian Communist Party, headed by Al-Ashhab, party Central Committee Politburo member;

the Panamanian Democratic Revolutionary Party, with Vasquez, deputy general secretary of the party;

the Portuguese Communist Party, headed by Cunhal, party general secretary;

the El Salvador Communist Party, with Handal, party Central Committee general secretary;

the Tunisian Communist Party, headed by Harmel, party general secretary;

the Turkish Communist Party, with Kutlu, party Central Committee general secretary;

the Uruguay Socialist Party, with Ferrera, deputy general secretary of the party Central Committee;

the FRG's Green Party, headed by Ditfurth, party co-chairman;

the Sri Lanka Communist Party, with Silva, party Central Committee general secretary;

the South African Communist Party, headed by Slovo, party general secretary;

the ANC of South Africa, comprising Tambo, ANC president, and Nzo, general secretary of the ANC;

the Japan Socialist Party, comprising Kaneko, deputy chairman of the party Central Executive, and Yamahana, deputy general secretary of the party Central Executive.

Delegations have also arrived from:

the Austrian Socialist Party, comprising Scheucher and Froeschler;

the Republic of Botswana, headed by Kedikilwe, Central Committee member and treasurer of the Botswana Democratic Party, and minister of presidential affairs and public administration;

the Venezuelan Communist Party, headed by Ojeda, party general secretary;

the Ghana Provisional National Defense Council, headed by Tsikata, member of the Provisional National Defense Council;

the Guatemalan Labor Party, with Gonzales, general secretary of the party Central Committee;

the Panhellenic Socialist Movement, PASOK, headed by Georgios Panadreou, member of the party Central Committee Executive Bureau;

the Danish Social-Democratic Party, with Budtz, chairman of the party's Security and Foreign Policy Committee;

the Dominican Communist Party, with Isa Conde, general secretary of the party Central Committee;

the Irish Communist Party, with Stewart, party Central Committee general secretary;

the People's Republic of Congo, headed by Bokamba-Yangouma, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Congolese Party of Labor Central Committee;

the Lebanese Communist Party, headed by Hawi, party Central Committee secretary general;

the Republic of Mali, headed by Diarra, deputy general secretary of the Democratic Alliance of the Malian people;

the Mexican Institutional Revolution Party, comprising Nunez, secretary of the party National Executive Committee, and Molina, deputy secretary for international affairs of the party National Executive;

the Netherlands Communist Party, headed by Izeboud, chairman of the party Central Committee;

the Norwegian Labor Party, headed by Jagland, party general secretary;

the communist party of Pakistan [not further specified];

the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front of El Salvador, comprising Gutierrez, member of the Front's leadership, Diaz, member of the political-diplomatic commission of the Front, the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR], and Rodriguez, member of the Front's Central Committee;

the FDR of El Salvador, led by Calles, vice president of the Front,

the Republic of Seychelles Islands, headed by Hodoul, Central Committee secretary of the Progressive Front and minister of national development;

the Turkish Labor Party's Sargin, party general secretary;

Left Unity and Turkey and Turkish Kurdestan [as heard];

the Broad Front of Uruguay, members of the delegation Arran, member of the Front's national plenum, Senator Sanatore, Senator Penko, and deputy chairman of the Christian Democratic Party Otonelli;

the Social Democratic Party of Germany, with delegation members: Schumacher, responsible editor of the *Neue Gesellschaft* journal, and an expert of the party's fraction in the Bundestag (Seldmann);

the Left Socialist Party Inuit Ataqatigiit of Greenland, with Lynge, the party's chairman;

the Communist Party of Finland, headed by Aalto, party chairman;

the Communist Party of Finland, Unity, with members of the delegation Sinisalo, party chairman, and Kajanoja, party general secretary;

the Social Democratic Party of Finland, with members of the delegation Paasio, party chairman, and Livari, general secretary;

the Center Party of Finland, with members of the delegation Vaeyrynen, party chairman, and Kaeaeriaeinen, party general secretary;

Social Democratic Party of Sweden, headed by Eriksson, chairman of the inter-parliamentary group of the Parliament;

the Socialist International, with Sorsa, vice chairman of the Socialist International;

the Radical Party of Chile, with Sule, deputy chairman of the party;

the Swiss Labor Party, headed by Spielmann, party general secretary;

the Social Democratic Party of Switzerland, with (Maison), member of the party Central Committee and chief editor of the *Basler AZ*, paper;

the Workers' Party of Jamaica, with Monroe, party general secretary;

the People's National Party of Jamaica, with Johnson, party deputy chairman.

Others arriving to take part in the celebrations were: a delegation of the editorial collegium of the *World Marxist Review*; veteran internationalists; delegations, activists, and leaders of international, regional, and national foreign trade union, cooperative, women's, youth, antiwar, and other social organizations, societies of friendship from various countries; front ranking workers; and winners of socialist competitions in honor of the 70th anniversary of the Great October from socialist countries.

The delegations and the guests were welcomed by Comrades Slyunkov, Demichev, Yazov; members and candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee, senior staff of the CPSU Central Committee apparat, and other officials.

Libya's Jabir Arrives

LD012040 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 1 Nov 87

[Text] Col Abu Bakr Yunis Janir, the commander in chief of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces, arrived at the head of a military delegation in Moscow this evening on a visit to the Soviet Union, during which he will take part in the October Revolution anniversary celebrations.

The commander in chief was accorded an official welcome by Murakhovskiy, CPSU Central Committee member and first deputy premier, Yagodin, CPSU Central Committee member and minister of higher education, and the secretary and members of the Libyan Arab People's Bureau in Moscow.

Syrian Arrivals

JN020728 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 2 Nov 87

[Text] Moscow—Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant Ba'th Party secretary general, arrived in Moscow yesterday leading a high-ranking delegation to represent the SAR in the celebrations marking the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialsit Revolution. Comrade Al-Ahmar and the accompanying delegation were received at Moscow International Airport by the official reception committee led by Army General Dimitriy Yazov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and Soviet defense minister; a number of officials from the International Department in the CPSU Central Committee; Yusuf Jum'ah, Syrian charge d'affairs in Moscow; and the comrade members of the Ba'th Party Command in the USSR and the leadership of the National Union of Syrian Students.

A large number of high-ranking delegations, which represent socialist, labor, and progressive parties, liberation movements, democratic forces, and patriotic regimes in the world will participate in the celebrations of the 70th annivversary of the GOSR due to begin today. The celebrations will include many activities, including a big military parade which will take place on 7 November. In addition meetings will take place among the delegations to discuss issues concerning these movements as well as the socialist and progressive forces.

Iraqi Official Arrives

JN021216 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1145 GMT 2 Nov 87

[Text] Mosow, 2 Nov (INA)—'Abd al-Fattah Muhammad Amin, chairman of the federation of Iraqi Friendship Societies, arrived in Moscow today to participate in the celebrations marking the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. In a statement to an INA correspondent in Moscow, 'Abd al-Fattah Muhammad Amin said the visit is in harmony with the joint desire of the Iraqi and Soviet leaderships to strengthen the existing strong ties of friendship and cooperation between the two countries in expression of the Iraqi and Soviet people's aspirations to achieve broad zones of cooperation in various fields.

The Iraqi official expressed satisfaction with the USSR's contribution to deepening ties of Iraqi-Soviet friendship.

More Delegations Arrive

LD022339 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 2 Nov 87

[Text] Delegations are continuing to arrive in Moscow for celebrations for the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. Today the capital welcomed delegations from:

the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria headed by Messaadia, member of the Politburo and leader of the Permanent Secretariat of the Central Committee of the National Liberation Front;

the People's Republic of Benin headed by Ogouma, member of the Politburo of Benin People's Revolutionary Party;

the Guadeloupe Communist Party headed by (Shebutel), member of the Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee;

Grenada headed by G. Louison, Deputy chairman of the Maurice Bishop Patriotic Movement;

Italy headed by Cariglia, member of the Directorate of the Italian Social Democratic party and chairman of the party parliamentary group in the Senate [as heard], and Puletti, head of the party international department;

Cyprus headed by Papaioannou, AKEL general secretary;

Costa Rica headed by Chacon, deputy chairman of the general secretariat of the Central Committee of the Costa Rican People's Party;

Lebanon headed by Jumblatt, leader of the Progressive Socialist Party;

the Netherlands headed by Van Velzen, national secretary of the Labor Party;

Sudan headed by Nugud, secretary general of the Sudanese Communist Party.

Latin American, Other Delegations

LD011728 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1335 GMT 1 Nov 87

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] Foreign delegations are continuing to arrive in Moscow for the celebration of the anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution." Those arriving today included:

A delegation of the Communist Party of Bolivia, led by Humberto Ramirez, first secretary of the party's Central Committee;

A delegation of the Peruvian APRA party [American Popular Revolutionary Alliance] led by Carlos Roca, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Peruvian parliament's Chamber of Deputies;

A delegation of the Peruvian Communist Party, led by Jorge del Prado, general secretary of the party's Central Committee;

A delegation of the Socialist Revolutionary Party of Peru and Alfredo Filomeno, the party's secretary general;

A delegation of the All-Indian Committee of the Indian National Congress (I), led by Ram Ratan Ram, the committee's general secretary;

A delegation of the Military Committee for National Redress of the Republic of Guinea, led by Kerfalla Camara, the committee's permanent secretary;

A delegation of the Mali People's Democratic Union Party, led by Amadou Baba Diarra, deputy secretary general of the party;

A delegation of Senegal's Democratic League—Labor Party Movement, led by Abdoulaye Bathily, the league's secretary general;

A delegation of the All-People's Congress Party of Sierra Leone, APC, led by Edward Tamba Kamara, a member of the Governing Council of the Party Central Committee;

A delegation of the National Resistance Movement and the National Resistance Council of Uganda, led by Moses Kigongo, vice chairman of the National Resistance Movement;

And a WFDY delegation led by Walid Masri, the federation's president.

The delegations were welcomed by members and candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee, senior functionaries of the CPSU Central Committee apparatus, and other officials.

Delegations are continuing to arrive.

Castro Arrives 4 Nov

LD041619 Moscow TASS in English 1601 GMT 4 Nov 87

[Text] Moscow November 4 TASS—Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, chairman of the State Council and Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, arrived here today. He heads the Cuban delegation taking part in celebrations of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

At the airport he was welcomed by Nikolay Ryzhkov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, by other officials and by members of the Cuban delegation.

Political & Social

More USSR Supreme Soviet Speeches

Georgian Urges More Aid

PM031021 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Oct 87 Morning Edition p 4

[Abbreviated version of speech by Deputy V.I. Alavidze of Tbilisi Ordzhonikidzevskiy Electoral Okrug, Georgian SSR, (first secretary of Tbilisi Gorkom), delivered at 19 October afternoon session of USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities]

[Text] Comrade Deputies!

The working people of Soviet Georgia and its capital have taken up the tasks put forward by the 27th CPSU Congress and the ideas of restructuring as their own vital concern.

Many Tbilisi City labor collectives are reporting the fulfillment of enhanced pledges adopted in honor of the Great October jubilee. The industrial production growth rate over the first 9 months of the current year totals 106.7%, exceeding the planned average annual growth rate by 2%. Virtually the entire increase in production is accounted for by higher labor productivity.

At the same time, a decisive breakthrough has still not been achieved as regards a number of qualitative indicators. In conditions of the transition to the state acceptance system, we have not managed to ensure stable performance by all the city's enterprises. Organizations which have failed to meet their contract commitments for deliveries include enterprises of the electrical equipment industry, the machine tool and tool building industry, the communications equipment industry, and light industry which come under union ministry jurisdiction. Of course, this in no way diminishes the responsibility of local organs. However, there are questions which require more effective assistance from union organs: Decisions to ensure supplies of materials and units of equipment to these enterprises are being delayed; there is an urgent need to retool these enterprises since the ageing of fixed capital is in many respects outstripping the rate of its renewal. In machine building, for instance, the average age of equipment exceeds 10 years; one-fourth of equipment is more than 20 years old. And at the Tbilisi silk production association goods which are in short supply are being produced on a machine which dates back to 1895.

A weak point in our work is ensuring a balance between the population's money incomes and expenditure. We are trying to overcome the said disproportion by expanding the production of consumer goods at an accelerated rate. Thus, in the current year the growth rate achieved by the city's industry in the production of this type of goods totaled 107.4%, which has made it possible to produce R127 millions' worth of goods more than during the whole of 1986, including R60 million worth of goods in excess of plan. Nonetheless, the plan for goods turnover was not fulfilled, owing—apart from subjective factors—to a great shortfall in commodity backup for the plan. In this connection we ask for the question of allocating commodity resources for 1988 in accordance with the republic's needs to be examined.

Comrades! Two years ago the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers adopted the resolution "On Measures for the Further Development of the Tbilisi City Municipal Economy in 1986-1990." A large-scale organizational and political effort is under way to implement this resolution. As a result, certain positive changes have emerged in the elimination of existing shortcomings in the development of the city's social and public utility infrastructure. However, the aforementioned problems remain as acute as ever.

It must be mentioned, for instance, that the plan for contract work for the current year is more than 13% short of the necessary production capacities, and the republic Ministry of Construction capital-worker ratio is only just over half the all-union average. Furthermore there is evidence of an imbalance between the plans for socioeconomic development and the requisite limits for centralized state capital investment funds allocated to the republic for the acquisition of equipment. In 1988 the discrepancy will total R61 million—which will have a negative impact on the fulfillment of the program outlined in the resolution. We are hoping for effective intervention by the USSR Gosplan, Gosstroy, and other interested union organs both in the solution of the aforementioned problems and in the question of allocating an additional R18 million in the 12th 5-Year Plan for the construction of new, badly needed stages of the Tbilisi subway.

At present we are concentrating our efforts on the solution of the housing problem. The acute nature of the problem is compounded by the existence in the old part of the city of more than 1,000 unsafe and delapidated houses. More than R200 million are needed annually for their repair. Meanwhile the funds allocated for this purpose do not exceed R30 million and are furthermore not fully backed with material resources. Since this problem is of an acutely social nature and since, I believe, our city is not alone in this respect, it is my view that this problem should be tackled on a statewide scale.

We are aware of our responsibility for the further development of the republic's resorts. The natural disasters at the beginning of the current year have taken a heavy toll and turned the need for large-scale coastal erosion prevention and beach-restoration work into a key task. However, there is no such item in the draft plan for 1988. We request that provision be made in the draft plan for the allocation of funds for costal erosion prevention work.

Comrades! The plan targets are very steep but they are realistic and feasible. Expressing approval for the documents discussed here today, allow me to reassure you that the working people of the republic and its capital will spare no effort in implementing the revolutionary program of restructuring. (Applause)

Armenian Premier's Speech

PM031647 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Oct 87 Morning Edition p 2

[Abbreviated version of speech by Deputy F.T. Sarkisyan of Yerevan's Sovetskiy Electoral Okrug, Armenian SSR, (chairman of Armenian SSR Council of Ministers) delivered at 20 October afternoon session of USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities]

[Text] As was noted at the CPSU Central Committee June (1987) Plenum, the process of restructuring, despite complexities and certain difficulties, has won an ideological and moral victory. At the same time it was pointed out that in many places restructuring has still not fully affected certain elements of our social life, sometimes leading elements. According to the results of work for the January-September period this year in industry, the machine building complex is still lagging behind in fulfilling its contractual obligations for output deliveries.

We have not as yet managed to secure an improvement in the situation in capital construction. The state capital investments quota for the 1st 9 months this year has still not been fully utilized. The condition of construction equipment and machinery is extremely unsatisfactory. Thus the service lifetime of 43% of tower cranes and a large amount of other construction equipment and mechanisms is over. Even so the allocation of considerably smaller quantities of new equipment than in past years is envisaged in 1988.

The work being implemented to ensure the transition of enterprises and organizations producing approximately two-thirds of commodity output to complete economic accountability [khozyaystvennyy raschet] and self-financing shows that unless the appropriate union ministries and primarily the Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry, the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry, and the Ministry of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances, together with the republic's Council of Ministers, adopt a number of urgent and effective decisions, including on specifying the product list for production and coproduction plans, certain production enterprises will be in a serious financial situation.

The draft plan for 1988 outlines general economic indicators which on the whole match the 5-year plan targets, and exceed them for a number of items. Machine building, and primarily sectors like radioelectronics and instrument making, will receive priority development. Fundamentally new models of computer for various purposes and automated control systems are being created and will be produced.

But we are alarmed by the situation which has taken shape in USSR Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry enterprises located in the republic, which are not fulfilling production plans for 1987, and there is no certainty that they will work stably in 1988 either. The main cause of this is the discrepancy between the quality of the output manufactured and the demands of the relevant standards.

The republic's electrical equipment industry occupies a leading place in the country, and the indifferent attitude toward it on the part of the leadership of the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry in recent years surprises us. Unproductive, obsolete equipment is being renewed inadmissibly slowly at leading electrical equipment industry enterprises.

This situation has particularly affected the work of the sector's leading enterprise—the "Armelektromash" Association. The association is not fulfilling the plan, is failing to produce most important manufactured goods, and is in a serious financial situation.

The ecological situation prevailing in the republic, and especially in its capital—Yerevan—is evoking great concern. The USSR Ministry of the Chemical Industry did not fulfill in good time the decisions adopted with regard to the "Nairit" Science and Production Association, which is in Yerevan and is polluting its atmosphere.

The USSR Ministry of the Chemical Industry is not reacting properly to the questions that have been raised, does not feel responsible, and has occupied the strange position of a detached observer.

Such a reaction is intolerable and evokes the population's concern and dissatisfaction today, when the party and the government devote particular attention to environmental protection questions. There is an urgent need to adopt effective measures to improve the ecological situation and unconditionally comply with nature protection legislation. (applause).

Estonian Premier's Address

PM031729 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Oct 87 Morning Edition p 2

[Abbreviated version of speech by Deputy B.E. Saul of Pyarnu City Electoral Okrug, Estonian SSR, (chairman of Estonian SSR Council of Ministers) delivered at 20 October afternoon session of USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities]

[Text] Comrade Deputies! I would like to use this forum to raise some questions whose positive resolution would accelerate socioeconomic development not only in our republic.

First, additional incentives for the production and sale of consumer goods. A number of measures are being adopted in the republic, including an economic experiment in the Estonian SSR Ministry of Light Industry, with the aim of producing additional consumer goods. In 3 years production of them has increased by 16.5% in the Estonian SSR Ministry of Light Industry. However, strain in the trade in these commodities has still not lessened in our republic, but on the contrary has grown. In 1987, though the production of knitted goods, leather footwear, and sewn goods has increased, market allocations in the republic have declined in comparison with 1986. The paradox is this: Ministry of Light Industry production workers' initiative "is penalized" by a shortage in the own-brand trade network, which is receiving fewer of the ministry's own goods.

The deputy proposes establishing order with regard to the normatives for earmarking consumer goods for the market allocations for [the ministry's] own output. The quest for additional production on the whole will only be activated as result of this.

Another problem: Our republic is an area of intensive fishing. But there is practically no fish on the market. Because of the present low prices for fresh fish fishermen have no interest in putting it on the market. However, our proposal, together with the USSR Ministry of the Fish Industry, supported by the USSR Gosplan and the USSR Ministry of Finance, to permit the sale of up to 10% of the planned catch at commission prices was rejected by the State Committee on Prices and the USSR Ministry of Trade.

Second question: It is well known that the Estonian SSR is switching to wholesale trade in the material and technical supply of the national economy in 1988. The USSR Gossnab and the Estonian Council of Ministers have signed a document concerning measures to implement this experiment. In order to execute this the USSR Gossnab has coordinated with the union ministries and departments a procedure whereby the latter guarantee to transfer funds to the Estonian Gossnab for capital construction and production and operational needs for 1988.

But, despite the fact that the timetable for transferring funds agreed with the union stockholders expired in August, they have not as yet finished the work in question. The formation of resources for wholesale trade is being held up, which will entail difficulties in supplying consumers from those same ministries and departments next year. In other words, restructuring in the republic's material and technical supply system is under threat of disruption.

Third question: In recent years the work of machine building enterprises under union jurisdiction in the republic has considerably deteriorated. The renewal of output, the manufacture of consumer goods, and retooling are being implemented extremely slowly in these enterprises. Our direct contacts with the union ministries remain unanswered. This year an especially complex situation has arisen in our republic with regard to Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry enterprises, where the delivery backlog for the 1st 9 months of this year amounts to 30% of the entire delivery backlog for enterprises under union jurisdiction. As yet there is no prospect of improvement in 1988. I would like to ask union ministers to be more exacting toward their apparatus, since it is a question of observing state discipline and paying elementary attention to the requirements of their own labor collectives in the localities.

In conclusion permit me to assure you that Soviet Estonia's working people will do everything in their power to end this year with honor and worthily greet the 70th anniversary of our great motherland and will also take all measures to fulfill the 1988 targets ahead of schedule. (applause).

Shcherbitskiy Attends Presidium Session

AU031407 Kiev RADYANSKA UKRAINA in Ukrainian 29 Oct 87 pp 1,3

[Unattributed report: "A Session of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium"]

[Excerpts] A routine session of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium was held on 28 October.

The session examined the way Sumi Oblast soviets of people's deputies had organized the implementation of the 25 July 1986 decision of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers on the measures to raise the role and to increase the responsibility of the soviets of people's deputies for accelerating socioeconomic development in light of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress. V.A. Shevchenko, oblispolkom chairman, delivered a report. [passage omitted]

In the republic the observation of legal precepts concerning the education, training, and material provision of orphaned children and children deprived of parental care was discussed. Leaders of the Ukrainian Ministries of Education, of Health, of Social Security, and of the Light Industry, as well as of the Ukrainian Union of Consumers' Societies delivered reports. [passage omitted]

The session also examined some other issues concerning the republic's state life.

V. V. Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, participated in the session of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium and delivered a speech.

V. S. Shevchenko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman; V.A. Sologub, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Trade Unions Council chairman; and others participated in the discussion on the items on the agenda.

Officials Scored for Alcohol Production Rise

PM031227 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Oct 87 Second Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee has examined the question of the responsibility of officials who in the first half of 1987 allowed the unplanned production of low-quality fruit and berry wines and a considerable increase in the production of cognac compared with last year at enterprises of the USSR Gosagroprom and consumer cooperatives.

A check established that through the fault of some leaders of the USSR Gosplan (First Deputy Chairman Comrade P.A. Paskar, Deputy Chairman Comrade A.Ya. Yefimov) and the USSR Gosagroprom (First Deputy Chairman Comrade A.I. Iyevlev, Deputy Chairman Comrade N.F. Kulinich) counter to the party and government decisions a 46% increase in cognac production was planned for 1987. The reduction of the production of vodka and vodka liqueurs was planned on a smaller scale than provided for by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolutions. The plan for commodity turnover in alcohol products was specified with an increase of R0.9 billion, or 2.1% in comparable prices.

Because of the lack of control on the part of these officials, an overfulfillment of the plan for the production of vodka and liqueurs by 1.3 million decaliters was allowed while the plan for the production of grape wines was overfulfilled by 2.9 million decaliters and the plan for the production of cognac by 200,000 decaliters. The plans for the first 9 months of this year have also been overfulfilled.

The production of cognac has increased particularly sharply. Compared with last year its output has increased 70%, while in Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Georgia, Latvia, and Azerbaijan it has doubled. In the Tajik SSR last year's indicator was exceeded by 300%.

In the first half of this year there was an increase in the production of vodka and vodka liqueurs in the Azerbaijan SSR, Tuva, Mary, and Komi ASSR's, Orenburg and Kurgan and other oblasts of the RSFSR, Sumi and Chernovitsy Oblasts in the Ukraine, and Vitebsk Oblast in Belorussia. In Tajikistan, Kirgizia, Turkmenistan, Azerbaijan, and Moldavia the increase in the production of grape wines was 21-72% by last year.

In contravention of state discipline, enterprises under the jurisidiction of the USSR Gosagroprom and Tsentrosoyuz continued the production of low-quality fruit and berry wines, whose output was not planned for 1987, while the USSR Ministry of Trade did not set marketable stocks. Taking advantage of the lack of control on the part of Comrade N.F. Kulinich, deputy chairman of the USSR Gosagroprom, and Comrade B.I. Gontar, deputy chairman of the Tsentrosoyuz, and of local party and soviet organs, the wine making enterprises produced and supplied trade with over 700,000 decaliters of this output. In the RSFSR 350,000 decaliters of this output was produced and sold, including 234,000 decaliters in Krasnodar Kray and 58,000 decaliters in Saratov Oblast. The unplanned production of these wines also occurred in Altay and Krasnoyarsk krays, Orel, Penza, and Rostov Oblasts, and the North Osetian ASSR.

The Ukrainian SSR Gosagroprom (the chairman is Comrade Yu.A. Kolomiyets) produced and supplied trade with 155,000 decaliters of low-quality fruit and berry wines. In Lithuania 195,000 decaliters were produced and supplied while in Kazakhstan the figure was 18,000 decaliters and in Estonia 13,000 decaliters of fruit and berry wines. Over 100,000 decaliters of these wines were produced by consumer cooperative enterprises.

The USSR Ministry of Trade (the deputy minister is Comrade S.D. Aleshin) failed to exercise proper control over the observance of the established procedure for trading in wine and vodka and failed to halt instances of the non-quota supply of this output to stores and public catering enterprises. According to the results for the first half of the year the plan for the sale of spirits was overfulfilled in the Lithuanian, Latvian, and Estonian SSR's. In some rayons of Yakutia and Altay and Krasnodar krays instances of trading in spirits using coupons and lists were revealed, which contradicts party decisions. In Aktyubinsk Oblast, Kazakh SSR, all restrictions on the sale of alcoholic beverages have in practice been eliminated. The trading organizations imported additional alcoholic beverages worth R2 million into the oblast. They trade in vodka here on working days and leave days and the import of liquor to formerly declared sobriety zones has begun.

It has been established that the pernicious practice of selling wine and vodka articles close to industrial enterprises, children's and medical institutions, and railway stations and in resort zones is continuing in a number of regions of the country.

The increase in the production and sale of individual types of wine and vodka articles in the first half of 1987 has led to a slackening of work on the prevention and eradication of drunkenness and alcoholism. Drunkards have started to reappear on city and village streets. In the first half of the year 4.2 million people were arrested in a drunken condition. It is particularly alarming that among those arrested there was a 6.5% increase in the number of teenagers. The number of people sent to medical sobering up centers and of drivers who are responsible for automobile accidents while drunk is not diminishing. In some regions of the country there has been a slackening of discipline, instances of drinking bouts at work and particularly in a domestic setting have become more frequent, and crime committed on the soil of drunkenness is not declining. Moonshining and speculation in liquor have increased and drug addiction and the use of various alcohol surrogates have become widespread.

Through the fault of the above-named officials no effective steps have been taken to accelerate the transfer of enterprises producing wine and vodka articles to the production of food. The leaders of central and local economic organs have failed to ensure that retail trade turnover is supplemented by building up the volumes of production of consumer goods and improving their quality and expanding paid services rendered to the population. For the first time in the period which has elapsed since the decisions taken by the party and government to step up the struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism there has been an increase in the amount of money the population spends on purchasing alcoholic beverages.

The decline in the activeness of the struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism on the part of some leaders of central institutions and local party and soviet organs and the lack of principle in the attitude of officials and especially Communists who allow violations of anti-alcohol legislation are causing justified indignation among the population. In their letters and statements Soviet people assess these facts as contradicting the party's policy and as delaying the processes of the restructuring and renewal of our society and are demanding that a course be firmly steered toward the universal assertion of a sober way of life.

For violating party and government decisions on stepping up the struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee has applied party sanctions against CPSU members. Comrade P.A. Faskar, first deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan, Comrade A.I. Iyevlev, first deputy chairman of the USSR Gosagroprom, Comrade N.F. Kulinich, deputy chairman of the USSR Gosagroprom, Comrade S.D. Aleshin, USSR deputy minister of trade, and Comrade B.I. Gontar, deputy chairman of the Tsentrosoyuz. Comrades T.Kh. Orudzhev, secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, and Comrade B.V. Vakhidov, secretary of the Tajikistan Communist Party Central Committee, and Comrade Yu.A. Kolomiyets, chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Gosagroprom, have been strictly reprimanded.

Account has been taken of statements from Comrades P.A. Paskar, A.I. Iyevlev, N.F. Kulinich, S.D. Aleshin, B.I. Gontar, T.Kh. Orudzhev, B.V. Vakhidov, and Yu.A. Kolomiyets that they will take additional measures for the unconditional fulfillment of these decisions.

The CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee has instructed the union republic Communist party Central Committees and party kraykoms and obkoms to examine the question of the responsibility of other leaders who are Communists who have displayed a lack of discipline in fulfilling party and government decisions on stepping up the struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism.

Biryukova Speaks at Frunze

PM031541 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Oct 87 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Meeting With Voters"]

[Text] Frunze, 26 Oct—The people's ardent support for the party's general course of acceleration and restructuring, which is inseparably linked with the ideas and cause of October, and ways to fulfill the plan for 1987 and the 5-year plan as a whole were discussed today by the participants in the meeting of voters from Frunze's Oktyabrskiy Electoral Okrug with A.P. Biryukova, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Supreme Soviet deputy for the okrug.

The meeting was addressed by: E.Sh. Voobekova, director of the Frunze "Alamedin" Hosiery Production Association; G.A. Karelin, lathe operator at the "Kirgizavtomash" Production Association; A.O. Torobayeva, a student at the Kirgiz State Medical Institute; V.N. Gorchatov, party committee secretary at the Frunze Housing Construction Combine; I.D. Lembik, team leader at the Frunze Drill Plant; and S.T. Iskakov, chairman of the Frunze Gorispolkom. They focused attention on unsolved problems and made specific proposals aimed at ensuring dynamic production development and an improvement in the people's well-being.

We have reached a stage described by the CPSU Central Committee Politburo as crucial, A.P. Biryukova said. The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee January, June, and October Plenums translate the ideas of restructuring into practical action. The focus of the efforts of the party and the whole people is now switching to implementing ideas and achieving real, tangible results.

The secretary of the CPSU Central Committee described the main results of the country's economic and social development since the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum and dwelt on the special features and main tasks of the plan for 1988.

There have been unquestionable achievements in the economy of the Kirghiz SSR, she observed. For example, 3 enterprises, 15 shops and sectors, 137 teams, and more than 5,000 workers at industrial enterprises in the Kirgiz capital's Oktyabrskiy Rayon will successfully fulfill the plan for the 1st 2 years of the 5-year plan by 7 November, this is now clear. The rayon will celebrate the anniversary without any laggard enterprises.

At the same time, the state of affairs in the republic's national economy as a whole remains tense and many key problems are being resolved only slowly and not to the proper standard. Economic issues can no longer be approached using traditional, purely quantitative criteria alone. The task is to ensure a new quality of growth. But it is precisely in the solution to this particular task that the republic's national economy has made feeble progress this year and is even slightly falling back in some respects. Labor productivity growth rates are still lagging behind. Prime cost targets are not being met for the 2d year running. The proportion of top quality products is less than planned. There has been no noticeable improvement in capital construction and the assimilation of newly commissioned capacities or in the use of fixed production capital.

Urgent, vigorous measures are needed to rectify the situation, the secretary of the CPSU Central Committee stressed. She drew attention to the need to accelerate scientific and technical progress, improve the financial situation of enterprises and organizations, and tighten up the policy of thrift.

Full economic accountability and self-financing require every enterprise to unconditionally fulfill the revenue plan and make the most efficient use of financial resources. The era of squandering and all-forgiveness, when negligent economic managers could delve freely into the state's pocket, is irrevocably past.

From now on a simple but fair rule operates: Labor collectives themselves earn the resources they need for production and social development and for economic incentives. The questions of how production improves, how many apartments, preschool institutions, rest homes, or pioneer camps are built, and how much wages increase will all depend directly under the new economic management conditions on the enterprise's standard of work and its fulfillment of the profit plan.

Experience in transferring a number of enterprises to full economic accountability and self-financing, including in Kirgizia, shows that this is no simple task and is not without its difficulties. Mass economic education must be more actively developed, from republic leaders and enterprise directors down to workers. Moreover, it is important not simply to know and understand the general principles of economic reform but also to be able to use them effectively in everyday economic operations. This is the key to successful work by labor collectives.

All our efforts in the economy are geared to one aim: to ensure real growth in the working people's standard of living, improve their working and living conditions, and enrich their spiritual and cultural life. What we must do—and this was once again strongly emphasized by M.S. Gorbachev when speaking in Leningrad—is constantly monitor the social impact of restructuring and see and assess every step on its path in human terms.

The speaker dwelt in detail on the problems at the center of the party's social policy: the food problem, the housing problem, and the provision of goods and services. While noting positive changes in Kirgizia's agrarian sector, she emphasized that, in spite of this, the goods available in food stores and the menus of public catering enterprises show that present achievements fall far short of the republic's needs and its real potential. The role and responsibility of the republics and local party, soviet, and economic organs are increasing with regard to providing the population with food. New possibilities are being opened up in this respect by the implementation of the measures defined by the CPSU Central Committee conference on questions of storing and processing agricultural output.

Party, soviet, and economic organs in Kirgizia are paying greater attention to the development of the social sphere. Judging by the results of the 1st 9 months of this year, the level of fulfillment of the annual plan for the commissioning of sociocultural projects is somewhat higher than the countrywide average. At the same time, the present pace of development in the social sphere has not produced the necessary improvements with regard to satisfying people's need for housing, clinics and hospitals, children's preschool institutions, and schools.

The real indicator by which people judge the progress made in restructuring is the satisfaction of consumer demand for various high quality goods. Certain progress has been made. All sectors are increasing their contribution to augmenting consumer goods production. Greater attention is now being paid to the manufacture of quality goods and very fashionable commodities. But on the whole there has been no radical breakthrough in the consumer market.

The republic's enterprises have failed to fulfill the plan for the 1st 9 months of this year for industrial consumer goods production. The population makes serious complaints about the range and quality of light industry goods and cultural, everyday, and household goods. Many goods for the people are shipped into Kirgizia from other regions although its own potential for their manufacture is certainly not being used to the full. The equipment shift index is still low. A considerable number of enterprises in light industry, which, as is well known, is operating on the principles of full economic accountability and self-financing, are still making poor use of the new economic mechanism's potential.

The republic is not fulfilling the retail trade plan. The paid services sphere is developing extremely slowly. The services provided by the consumer services network per capita are considerably below the average for the country as a whole.

The speaker urged party, soviet, and economic organs, social organizations, and labor collectives to consistently and actively implement the policy aimed at rapidly developing the social sphere.

The deputy reported on how voters' instructions concerning the reconstruction of the second phase of the Frunze Housing Construction Combine and the construction of a peak-load boiler at the TETS-2 are being implemented. She devoted particular attention to working people's letters. The majority of them, A.P. Biryukova stressed, are prompted by the fact that local organs of power fail to take proper measures, evade the issue with formal replies and empty promises, or simply do not respond at all. The upshot of this is that people are under the impression that restructuring is going on somewhere in the center but not at local level. Party organizations and committees must step up their work and not allow broad strata of the population to become hardened in the belief that changes can only be expected "from above."

The secretary of the CPSU Central Committee stressed that the interests of restructuring require the further democratization of all spheres of social life. The party regards this as the main motive force and the guarantee of the changes' irreversibility.

Lenin pointed out that there can be no real democracy without glasnost. Today glasnost, which is truthful, current, open information about the work of party, soviet, and economic organs and the domestic and foreign policy of the party and the state, is becoming more and more firmly established in our lives. Openness, accessibility, and truth are indispensable conditions of the masses' interested participation in the revolutionary renewal of society.

A.P. Biryukova stressed that people all over the world will judge socialism's potential and socioeconomic efficiency by the results of restructuring. That is why Soviet people, all of us, every one of us, as real masters of our country, are urged to become even more actively involved in the processes of democratization and economic reform and to consistently affirm the high principles of social justice and socialist morality.

Vorotnikov Addresses RSFSR Ministers

PM031511 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 29 Oct 87 Second Edition p 1

[TASS report: "At the RSFSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] A session of the RSFSR Council of Ministers was held 28 October to examine the question of measures to ensure fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the RSFSR and the RSFSR State Budget for 1987, and to prepare the republic's economy for work in 1988. A report was delivered by V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

It was noted at the session that the work launched in the republic to implement the tasks set by the party of accelerating socioeconomic development and deepening the process of the democratization of society are having a positive impact on the fulfillment of the 1987 plant targets.

In comparison with the plan level for the corresponding period last year industrial output in the republic increased in January-September this year by 4.6% as against an annual plan of 4.3%; and the entire increase in output was obtained through increased labor productivity. The volume of production and purchases of the main types of livestock products increased.

Further growth in the people's prosperity has been ensured. The average monthly pay of workers and employees and the remuneration of kolkhoz members increased 3%, and payments and benefits from social consumption funds increased by 4%. The commissioning of housing, preschool and outpatient medical institutions, and general education schools increased in comparison with January-September last year.

At the same time, serious shortcomings continue in the work of many RSFSR ministries and departments, autonomous republic councils of ministers, krayispolkoms, and oblispolkoms in fulfilling the targets set for the current year. A number of economic sectors have failed to overcome the lags tolerated in the first few months of the year. Virtually one in four production associations and enterprises under the jurisdiction of RSFSR ministries and departments has failed to fulfill its plans for output deliveries on the basis of concluded contracts. The quality of many types of output remains poor.

The major shortcomings in the work of enterprises in the light and textile industries have not been eradicated. The agro-industrial complex is permitting considerable losses during the harvesting, transportation, storage, and processing of agricultural produce. There have been no notable improvements in construction.

The attention of the RSFSR Ministry of Trade, the Russian Potrebsoyuz, and local soviet and economic organs was drawn to the poor standard of the work on fulfilling the retail trade turnover plan and meeting the population's consumer demand.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers instructed RSFSR ministries and departments, autonomous republic councils of ministers, and ispolkoms to painstakingly analyze the results of the economic and financial activity of the associations, enterprises, and organizations under their jurisdiction in the first 9 months of 1987, and to draw up and implement a range of measures to mobilize existing reserves, to overcome the lags permitted in a number of sectors, to unconditionally fulfill the targets set for the fourth quarter and for 1987 as a whole, and to ensure that all sectors of the republic's economy work persistently and smoothly in the first few days of 1988.

It was pointed out that the particular importance of 1988 is that the stability of the economy's work must be ensured along with development rates higher than in the first 2 years of the 5-year plan. The average annual economic growth indicators should exceed those stipulated by the 5-year target for 1988.

The republic's government demanded that RSFSR ministries and departments ensure that enterprises and associations complete within a very short time the work of concluding economic contracts for the coming year and strengthening and expanding direct ties between consumers and producers as the basis for the economy's stable work from the beginning of next year.

The session also examined the question of RSFSR soviet and economic organs' tasks in organizing livestock wintering and increasing production and purchases of livestock products in the 1987/88 winter period.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers instructed the RSFSR Gosagroprom, the other RSFSR ministries and departments making up the agro-industrial complex, autonomous republic councils of ministers, and krayispolkoms and oblispolkoms to channel the efforts of labor collectives at kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and agro-industrial complex enterprises and organizations into making maximum use of the production potential created for sharply increasing output of livestock products at every farm and livestock unit.

The RSFSR has been awarded the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU, and Komsomol Central Committee honorary testimonial, which it was awarded for successfully carrying out livestock wintering and increasing production and purchases of livestock products in the 1986/87 winter period. The honorary testimonial was presented by V.S. Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosagroprom.

Senior officials from the CPSU Central Committee, the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the AUCCTU, the Komsomol Central Committee, and USSR ministries and departments took part in the RSFSR Council of Ministers session.

Moscow Development, Renovation Resolution

PM031129 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Oct 87 Second Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "At the USSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] The USSR Council of Ministers has adopted the resolution "On the Comprehensive Renovation and Development of Moscow's Historic Center in the Period Through 2000," which notes that the capital's center, with the Kremlin, Red Square, the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum, numerous historical and cultural monuments, and its network of squares and main streets, is inseparably linked in Soviet people's minds with the history of their country and the formation and development of the first socialist state in the world. The prospect of renovating and developing the capital's center is of great political significance to all Soviet people. The preservation of the individual appearance of Moscow's historic center and the protection and restoration of historical and cultural monuments and valuable historical buildings in the center should be seen as an important city planning and ideological task of national significance.

The last few decades have seen the construction of major new projects in the center of Moscow, the restoration of the Kremlin and a number of architectural monuments, and the renovation of certain streets and squares. At the same time, the development of the capital's center has been carried out without any clear-cut city planning and ideological concept in mind and without any broad public discussion of the cardinal problems relating to its reconstruction and development. As a result, Moscow's present center does not fully correspond to the needs of Muscovites living and working here or of tourists and guests in the capital.

In order to radically improve the system of planning, construction, and use of all municipal services in Moscow's center, ensure firm city planning discipline, overcome tendencies toward departmentalism, and focus the efforts of Moscow's planning and construction organizations on the problem of resolving current tasks, the USSR Council of Ministers believes it necessary to radically renovate Moscow's historic center in the period 1987-2000, proceeding from the premise that all work relating to planning, renovating, building, and restoring individual buildings and historical areas must be carried out to the highest technical and architectural standard, on the basis of thorough scientific and historical research, in an atmosphere of glasnost and democracy, with extensive coverage and discussion of projects in the press, on the radio, and on television, and with the active involvement of the public and social organizations in the capital and the country as a whole.

The resolution establishes the following basic guidelines for the development and comprehensive renovation of Moscow's center:

To preserve and develop the capital's functions and enhance the sociopolitical, ideological, and administrative importance of the Soviet capital, which is the focus of the most important state and government institutions and organizations of all-union and international significance;

To preserve the originality and develop the historic aspect of Moscow's center, with the Kremlin and Red Square playing a leading role, and to carefully preserve and restore cultural monuments and also buildings which are valuable in a historical-architectural respect;

To relieve the city center of functions that are not intrinsic to it, by removing or eliminating small industrial enterprises and organizations located here;

To establish and strictly maintain regulated city planning zones which determine the degree of acceptability of the incorporation of new city planning elements in the historic setting of the city center in order to ensure the integral development of architectural ensembles with an individual approach to the planning and construction of each new building;

To create a high standard of facilities and the most favorable conditions for the activity of Muscovites and guests in the capital on the basis of comprehensively renovating existing buildings, developing the services sphere, and implementing the necessary measures to improve utilities, the provision of facilities, and landscaping;

To radically improve the ecological situation in the city center and reduce traffic on the main roads passing through it;

To reduce the number of production and administrative establishments in the city center while further developing its cultural and educational functions and specialized services;

To move away from the practice of selective building and the capital repair of individual buildings toward the comprehensive, systematic renovation of city blocks, main roads, streets, and squares, to employ progressive city planning methods, and to create pedestrian zones.

Moscow Gorispolkom is instructed to draw up and ratify a comprehensive program for the renovation of Moscow's center in the period through 2000 and a draft detailed layout of the city center, and also to ensure the drafting of projects on a competitive basis for the renovation of building complexes which are part of Moscow's valuable historic center, the restoration of historical and cultural monuments, and also the erection of new buildings of great city planning importance, broadly involving the public in the discussion of these projects and encouraging it to play an active role in construction and restoration work.

Additionally, it is instructed to cardinally improve the organization of the flow of transport and pedestrians and to implement a complex of measures to improve the ecological situation by eliminating the sources of harmful air pollution, replacing bus routes with trolleybus routes, reducing noise levels, improving public sanitation services, and improving facilities and landscaping; it must also considerably enhance the aesthetic qualities of squares, streets, and embankments by using elements of monumental art, advertisement hoardings and illuminated information displays, and the windows of stores, public catering enterprises, and other cultural and consumer service establishments situated on the city's central highways and squares.

Moscow Gorispolkom, ministries and departments, and union republic councils of ministers with enterprises, institutions, and organizations under their jurisdiction in Moscow's center are instructed to ensure the elimination and removal from the city or the transfer from its center of the following: industrial enterprises and production units, marketing and supply offices, warehouses, bases, and administrative institutions with no direct bearing on the functions of the capital's center, that are harmful in ecological respects, or located in premises and residential apartments which have not been specially adapted for this purpose.

In addition, provision is made to ensure the following:

To maintain the maximum volume of housing fit for habitation in the center of Moscow, comprehensively renovate this housing and carry out capital repairs, eliminate the phenomenon of communal occupancy, and complete the provision of facilities and landscaping in residential areas, with consideration for the historical and cultural values of buildings and land;

To develop the network of social and consumer services for the public in order to satisfy the needs of citizens living and working in the city center and of tourists and guests in the capital for the appropriate types of services;

To gradually reorient large trade enterprises away from mass trade in favor of more specialized trade and build new, large general stores outside the city center and primarily near railway stations and city transport terminals.

The resolution defines special tasks for Moscow Gorispolkom, ministries, and departments relating to renovating and building in Moscow's center residential apartments, trade, public catering, and consumer services enterprises, hotels, clinics, utilities, squares, streets, embankments, pedestrian subways, clubs, museums, and exhibition halls; restoring, renovating, enlarging, building, and repairing historical and cultural monuments and also buildings which are part of the valuable historic setting; renovating and modernizing gardens, parks, squares, and avenues; and building new stations on existing metro lines and also additional entrances to metro stations in the center of Moscow.

Murmansk Obkom Plenum Debates Gorbachev Visit

PM031307 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Oct 87 Second Edition p 2

[Report by PRAVDA nonstaff correspondent A. Khramtsov: "Plenum Held"]

[Text] Murmansk, 26 Oct—A party obkom plenum has been held here to discuss the oblast party organization's tasks stemming from CPSU Central Committee General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev's visit to Murmansk Oblast.

V. Ptitsyn, party obkom first secretary, delivered the report at the plenum.

New Khakas Obkom First Secretary Elected

PM031007 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Oct 87 Second Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Party Obkom Plenum"]

[Text] Abakan (Krasnoyarsk Kray), 30 Oct—A Khakas CPSU Obkom plenum was held here today and examined an organizational question. The plenum relieved O.S. Shenin of his duties as party obkom first secretary in connection with his transfer to other work.

G.P. Kazmin, who had been working as secretary of the same party obkom, was elected first secretary of the Khakas CPSU Obkom.

Lithuanians Demonstrate in Kaunus

DW031450 Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 3 Nov 87 p 3

[Article by "E.L.": "Lithuanians Honor Jonas Maironis"]

[Text] Frankfurt, 2 Nov—Despite earlier warnings from Soviet authorities, a great number of Catholic activists assembled for a demonstration on Saturday in Kaunas at the grave of perhaps the most popular poet of the Lithuanian people, Jonas Maironis, on the anniversary of his 125th birthday. As the European Bureau of the Baltic World Council in Strasbourg reported based on information from Kaunas, the second biggest Lithuanian city, some 3,000 people assembled completely unexpectedly after high mass at Maironi's grave, located at one of the cathedral's side walls. The assembly sang religious songs and recited poems. Short addresses dealt with poet's works, which were devoted to Catholicism and love of homeland. During the mass, Bishop Preiksas had mentioned the religious aspects of the poetic works of Maironi, who died in 1932 and was also a clergyman.

After the evening mass, according to the Baltic World Council, about 5,000 people assembled at the grave at about 2100. Speeches were made demanding political changes, among them guarantees for "a policy of transformation", unhindered religious activity, and sovereignty for Lithuania—which was annexed in 1940 under the Hitler-Stalin pact.

Police were posted on side streets during the evening demonstration without becoming active, says the Baltic World council. However, security officials filmed participants in the demonstration. At about 2200, the deputy chief of the Kaunas City Committee, Kazakevicius, asked the participants to end the assembly by 2300. A few days earlier, several civil rights advocates had been told by the police and KGB that the planned demonstration was consiered anti-Soviet.

Science Academy, French Media Survey Russians

LD012226 Paris Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 1 Nov 87

[Text] The Soviet Union opens its heart: For the first time France Inter [Paris Radio] in association with TF-1 [Paris Television] and the weekly *Le Point* has carried out a gigantic survey of Soviet public opinion. An IPSOS [expansion unknown] poll has even been carried out in close liaison with the USSR Academy of Sciences. A thousand people were questioned by telephone. The main subjects of everyday life were able to be tackled. It is a novel approach to the Soviet mentality. From Moscow here is Ulysse Gosset:

[Gosset] Gorbachev speaks all the time, or almost, and the Western media offer a choice platform to the No 1 Soviet. But what do the Russians think of Gorbachev and his reforms? Do they support the changes? Are they for or against the release of dissidents? Do they know who Andrey Sakharov is? All these questions led us to carry out this exceptional survey, the biggest opinion survey ever carried out in the USSR for Western media [as heard].

More than 60 questions drawn up under the control of IPSOS in Paris were asked of 1,000 Soviet people by telephone by pollsters from a specialized institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences. The Russians speak: (?88)% of them know who Sakharov is; 53% want the Red Army to leave Afghanistan; 95% are for a Reagan-Gorbachev summit. The Russians criticize their television and medicine; they are for the death penalty; Lenin, Gorbachev, and Stalin are the three leaders who count most for them. The Russians speak: This is the main result of this big survey. From Moscow for France Inter, Ulysse Gosset.

Raimond Comments

LD021622 Paris Domestic Service in French 0630 GMT 2 Nov 87

[Excerpts] [Announcer Dominique Souchier] Following the initiative of Ulysse Gosset, the Radio France correspondent in Moscow, the IPSOS [expansion unknown] institute carried out an opinion poll in the Soviet Union for France Inter [radio], TF-1 [TV channel] and for the weekly *Le Point*. This is a first, because until now, no French institute could work in Moscow. Jean-Bernard Raimond is in Israel today, but before his departure on Friday, I asked the foreign minister whether, from his post, he considers this poll important. I invite you to listen to his answer this morning:

[Begin recording] [Raimond] I think that it is an important event. It is not entirely surprising, considering the process now developing in the Soviet Union. Now, what I don't exactly know is the quality of the poll itself. But, I think considering the quality of the French institutes which cooperated, this poll must be well done.

[Souchier] You were ambassador of France to Moscow before you became foreign minister. You know the Soviet Union well. I'm going to risk this: Does this poll seem to you to reflect reality?

[Raimond] In general, yes. There is one thing that surprised me, and that concerns the dissidents. I think that the Soviet opinion was indifferent in general. But here is an opinion that surprised me, and that is they are against a conciliatory policy toward the dissidents. I thought the Soviet people themselves had a different perception, taking into account their preoccupation with their living standard, their life there, their nationalism—that they knew little of the existence of dissidents. What does not surprise me, Mr Souchier, is the nationalistic reaction. The Soviet people, as much as the Russians, are a very nationalistic people. [passage omitted]

[Souchier] In fact, Mr Minister, the Soviet opinion poll seems to be rather Gorbachevian. Does it approve all the current reforms?

[Raimond] This could be worrying in a sense, but it does not surprise me in another sense. I would say "worrying" for I would say that the Soviet people are always behind their leader. But at present, I think that Mr Gorbachev is popular with the Soviet people. He is less popular with the middle-level cadres of the party. But, I have always thought he was popular with the Soviet population. [passage omitted: Soviets' worry about inflation which is a long term problem for Gorbachev]

[Souchier] An absolute majority of Soviets pronounce themselves for a partial troop withdrawal from Afghanistan and a relative majority of them are for a total withdrawal. Is this something that you think will have weight in the decision of the Soviet leaders?

[Raimond] I think that it is normal that the Soviets know what is going on in Afghanistan because they have relatives in Afghanistan, there are victims, and returning victims. On the other hand, they live now in a world which is opening more and more to the external world through mass communications. So, they are bound to be in favor of an end to the war in Afghanistan. But considering the Soviet political system, this, in my opinion, is not sufficient to put pressure...[rephrasing] accommodate, to the extent that the Soviet Union, the Soviet leaders, will adopt a solution which is not convenient—that is, a solution which does not maintain in Afghanistan a regime which is not close to the Soviet system. [passage omitted]

[Souchier] At this moment, on Friday, we do not yet know if a Gorbachev-Reagan summit will take place before the end of the year. Have you noticed in the poll that the Soviets very much want it?

[Raimond] I think that what they wish is to reach an INF agreement, and what happened in Moscow left many options open. The first option is the signing of such an agreement with or without a summit. The second option is the signing of the agreement at a summit but with something more on strategic arsenals, space. We will see what answer Mr Shevardnadze will come up with. [passage omitted]

Pisarevskiy Views Restructuring

AU021629 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 28 Oct 87 p 2

[NOVOSTI article "exclusively for SLOWO POWSZECHNE" by Gennadiy Pisarevski: "A Critical Stage of Restructuring"]

[Text] This was precisely the way in which the CPSU Central Committee Politburo described the current period in the renewal of Soviet society. It is an objective but alarming assessment. It was made public knowledge so that no one would be overly optimistic about the positive changes that are taking place in our country—at the present time there are not enough of these changes to make the democratization of our country irreversible.

What is the essence of the problem? It lies in the transition from words to actions. We have become convinced that we cannot live in the old way. On the other hand, we still do not know how to live in the new way.

Learning is not a painless process. We hear new words, but things are not so straightforward as far as practice is concerned. It is easier to deny 10 truths than to forego just one privilege. This not only applies to the individual, but also to management methods.

Everyone is in favor of restructuring. Even the most die-hard bureaucrats understand that economic and philosophical stagnation are leading the country into a blind alley.

Dogmatists favor tightening disciplinary screws, giving the facade a new coat of paint, and more active use of ideological cosmetics. At the other end of the spectrum are the demagogues, who have a definite "squint" toward the West. They favor the absolute of the market, political pluralism, a departure from ideology, and so on. Some of them are talking about the "harmfulness" of full employment, and are considering the "good" aspects of unemployment, without which it would be supposedly impossible to attain the necessary level of economic efficiency.

Both groups are damaging socialism. The bureaucrats are endangering socialism by taking apart common sense and the demagogues are doing so by hatching "truths" from old, 70-year-old "burgeois-liberal" eggs.

The demagogues are not very frightening: They do not possess real power. The bureaucrats, on the other hand, are experienced, they understand each other with few words, and they are strong by virtue of the secrecy of their trade. The authority that officials enjoy is astounding: They can torpedo every undertaking by using the right words, complicate the simplest situation, remove common sense from it, turn every affair into ritual, and turn ritual into activity.

The critical nature of the current stage of restructuring stems from the fact that economic and administrative methods of management exist side by side in the national economy and are in conflict with each other. New wine is being made with old yeast, and old wine with new yeast. Too much energy is still being spent on battles with windmills. Just as before, initiative, enterprise, and innovation are being stifled by the old system of coordination and instructions.

Everything that is not permitted is prohibited. This is why there are 200,000 different instructions that have come about contrary to common sense. This is what gives rise to the presumption that a person is guilty, which is particularly repugnant: When initiative is displayed, the official constantly has visions of bad intentions, personal interest, and disloyalty.

Anyway, there is also quite a lot of this official formalism in the West, in both the economy and in life, in "freedom of movement" and other freedoms. It is just that it is sometimes applied in a very elegant way, but there are just as many tears shed without the world seeing them, and the tears are bitter ones.

It is best to bid farewell to the past with a laugh, just as Rabelais, Shakespeare, and the "emperor" of Russian humor, Gogol, did in their time. But we seem to part with the past in tears, gloomily, or furtively. It is true that we do not need it, it has not worked out... but it is a pity to get rid of it.

This is not the first time that we are starting on a renewal. The difference is that in the past all such efforts frequently ended in attempts to solve and improve things without the masses, rather than by beginning to work together with the people, basing action on them, and mobilizing the people's energy, initiative, and common sense. Without democratization, a very consistent and objective democratization, nothing more will come of today's restructuring. This is understandable, but awareness should become reality. But surely you are contradicting yourself? Why are you not laughing about leaving the past?

I cannot laugh. There were many good and many stupid things about the past. That is life. One should understand the past and embrace it with one's heart.

I think that the current stage in restructuring is only a reconnaissance operation, a prelude to a general battle. War will break out shortly. A battle will begin, aimed at creating a directed socialist market, a battle concerning the law of value, the normalization of money-commodity relations, and the creation of a hard ruble. The culmination of economic restructuring will, in my opinion, be a reform of prices. No one should suffer (this would be ideal) as a result of price adjustments. This is obvious. However, we still have to discuss the form that this will take.

Meanwhile, our society is bursting with openness. The rate of change itself is somewhat slower. Of course, we have managed to save the harvest, and output of milk and meat is continually rising. One can see positive changes in housing construction, both qualitative and quantitative. An additional 6 billion rubles have been allocated for health care. Family-run farms and cafes have appeared. Individual labor activity is expanding. Joint enterprises (with the involvement of foreign firms) are expanding. There are more high-quality goods. Industry, which did not move during the winter, is finally working according to all the charts and diagrams.

One could cite other positive examples. There will undoubtedly be an increasing number of them. However, how fast will their number increase? It is surely this question that troubles advocates of restructuring and a significant majority of the people most of all.

Foreign Affairs Commissar Trotskiy Recalled

18070013 [Editorial Report] Moscow *Vestnik Ministerstva Inostrannykh del SSSR* in Russian, No 2, on 26 August 1987 publishes on pages 56-64 under the headline "Pages of History: Materials on V.V. Vorovskiy" a collection of documents relating to Vorovskiy's assignment as the Soviet Government's first diplomatic representative abroad, accredited to Sweden, Norway and Denmark. According to a footnote on page 56, these documents are being published for the first time. Among the documents are a letter to Vorovskiy on his duties, signed "L. Trotskiy" and a report from Vorovskiy addressed to "the Commissar for Foreign Affairs Comrade L.D. Trotskiy."

Purge Victim Glebov-Avilov Profiled

PM291235 [Editorial Report] Moscow *Trud* in Russian on 22 October 1987 carries on page 2 a 4,200-word profile by A. Pankov entitled "Profession—Bolshevik: the Centenary of the Birth of N.P. Glebov-Avilov." The article points out that the *Trud* newspaper museum, the "Great Soviet Encyclopedia," and specialist books give no real idea of the life of the Bolshevik, Glebov-Avilov, who was "Repressed in 1936." Glebov-Avilov, who was *Trud*'s first editor, was elected a candidate member of the Communist Party Central Committee at the 13th congress and at the next congress participated in the "new opposition," headed by Zinovyev, leader of the Leningrad party organization. The author writes: "Glebov-Avilov was not an unconditional supporter of this opposition. In any event he did not argue the impossibility of building socialism in one country. And by all accounts he shared fears about incorrect methods of party leadership—particularly on Stalin's part..." The author says of the 16th congress that "eulogies of Stalin and references to his speeches were already noticeable at the 16th party congress. There was none of this in Glebov-Avilov's speech. It was purely businesslike and specific. In the Lenin style." From 1928 until he was arrested in 1936, Glebov-Avilov ran the giant "Rostselmash" plant in Rostov-na-Donu "very successfully," according to the author, who stresses Glebov-Avilov's concern for workers' welfare and his marriage of theory and practice. The article ends by asking how it could happen that his name is "half-forgotten," especially when he was rehabilitated more than 30 years ago. Glebov-Avilov's life story should be told, Pankov suggests, not only for the sake of historical justice but because it is a model for later generations.

Victim of 'Leningrad Case' Commemorated

PM031437 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Oct 87 Morning Edition p 2

[Article by Candidate of Historical Sciences T. Toman: "Not Forgotten; 80th Anniversary of Birth of Mikhail Ivanovich Rodionov"]

[Excerpts] The reminiscences of people who knew Mikhail Ivanovich Rodionov well, archive documents, and the several articles and brochures he authored paint a picture of someone about whom it could be said, in V.I. Lenin's words: "Such talents in the working class and peasantry are an as yet untapped and immensely rich spring." He belonged to the generation of Communists who were promoted to leading posts in the party and state on the eve of the Great Patriotic War and who made a great contribution to achieving victory and bringing about the postwar restoration. [Passage omitted detailing Rodionov's prewar career, war service, and postwar career]

An enterprising and purposeful man, he persistently strove to implement his plans. However, his activity was interrupted in the spring of 1949. Along with N.A. Voznesenskiy, member of the Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and chairman of the USSR Gosplan; A.A. Kuznetsov, secretary of the Central Committee; P.S. Popkov, first secretary of Leningrad Obkom and Gorkom, and others, M.I. Rodionov was criminally slandered by political adventurists and careerists who fabricated the so-called "Leningrad Case," and he died as a result of unlawful action and arbitrariness in 1950. The deaths of these young, talented, and immensely experienced Communists who were full of strength and energy was an irreparable loss for the party. In 1954 they were posthumously rehabilitated in full.

M.I. Rodionov was selflessly devoted to the party and the people. Socialism was the aim of and reason for his existence. To that end he always devoted himself to his work unstintingly, displayed initiative and boldness in decisionmaking, and was not scared of shouldering responsibility. In one of his wartime speeches M.I. Rodionov appealed: "We must boil and burn every day..." That summed up his bright, heroic, and tragically short life—an inalienable part of our party's history.

Leningrad Director on 'Doctor Zhivago'

PM301855 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English No 43, 25 Oct 87 p 11

[Interview with Leningrad Bolshoi Theater chief director Georgiy Tovstonogov by Alla Belyakova: "I'd Like To Produce *Doctor Zhivago*"]

[Text] The Chief Director of the Leningrad Bolshoi Drama Theater sticks to a very tight schedule. A short time ago he returned from the United States where he produced Chekhov's "Uncle Vanya" at the Princeton University Theater, working with a strange company acting Chekhov for the first time. Tovstonogov had only 37 days ("...and nights," as he added) to rehearse the play.

After that came the Edinburgh festival where the Leningrad company presented their own version of "Uncle Vanya" and "The Story of a Horse".

Only a few days ago, Maxim Gorky's "The Lower Depths", in which Tovstonogov chose to emphasize the theme of mercy, opened at the Bolshoi Drama Theater. What are the director's plans for the future?

"I'd like to stage Boris Pasternak's *Doctor Zhivago*, not because I want to keep in step with the vogue, paying attention to a novel which has been banned for three decades and which has played such a tragic role in the author's career.

"I'm interested in *Doctor Zhivago* first of all because of its supreme artistic merit. I feel like turning, once again, to the theme intelligentsia and the revolution. The inner struggle of Yuriy Zhivago is akin to the painful quest of Sholokhov's characters in *And Quiet Flows the Don* and Alexey Tolstoy's intellectuals in *The Road to Calvary*.

"What is Man, caught in the cogwheel of history in one of its crucial moments? Today the question seems most pertinent.

"I read *Doctor Zhivago* a long time ago and did not find anything anti-Soviet in the novel. Its banning was an example of unscrupulous overcautiousness which did credit to no one. The people used to stereotyped thinking got frightened, their fright causing a strange turn of events. Had the novel been published, with or without a foreword and subsequent criticism, it would not have turned up in the West and been used against us.

"The American movie *Doctor Zhivago* is deliberately anti-Soviet and very poor art. They filmed Siberian scenes in Spain, with salt imitating snow. I watched the film in Spain. It was three hours of soppy boredom in a half-empty cinema.

"Today, there's a boom in time-serving productions. Feature journalism dominates poetry and drama. Perestroyka and glasnost have given rise to a series of topical productions, such as 'The Dictatorship of Conscience' and others. Apparently, the theater people are eager to partake of the openness and the truth. Many sensational and poignant books are being dramatized.

"But it will take time to produce something really artistic. I accept topical journalism on stage, but only as an exception which confirms the rule. By repeatedly using this form we restrict the theater's functions and potentialities. The topical issues of social life should be analyzed by artistic means worthy of the topics.

"The most difficult thing for us is to render the novel in an adequate stage version so that its great literary and poetic merits are not lost. The book is being dramatized for the stage by Vladimir Retsepter working together with Boris Pasternak's son Yevgeniy, who owns the copyrights. Our theater has been given the right to be the first to produce *Doctor Zhivago*. It is to open next year. There are also plans to publish the novel in the *Mir Novyy [as published] monthly. The general public will at long last have the opportunity to make up their own minds about the book. The theater will offer its own version, in time for the discussion."*

Viewers Comment on Movie 'Risk'

PM031017 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Oct 87 Morning Edition p 6

[G. Alimov article: "'Risk': What the Viewers Think About The Movie"; first paragraph is introduction]

[Text] Pushkin Square—The Central Television First Program showed the documentary feature film "Risk" 26 October. What impression did it make, what did it make people think about? On the morning of 27 October your *Izvestiya* correspondent, taking his dictaphone, went out onto the capital's Pushkin Square. The straw poll showed that the showing of the movie was an event.

S. Vladimorov, engineer:

"It's a pity that such documentary material lay on the shelves for so many years. I rejoiced to live in a time in which all this has become accessible. This is true glasnost in action. The movie also imparted information which has not been given either in the press or on television. How we yearned for the truth about important pages in our history. Objectivity is necessary."

S. Sakhno, construction worker:

"I remembered the past and the era which it is customary to call the 'Stalinist' era. I was then a lad of 15, but I well remember the repressions and my relatives being arrested. We only learned their fate in 1956. I also remembered the war, our retreat, and the pain because there was nothing to fight with, the commanders had been knocked out, and the 'Katyusha' rocket launchers were ready even before the war, yet production only began when the fascists were near Moscow. In short I remembered a great deal... It is disgraceful that what happened was this: New things found it hard to make headway, to get accepted. I know this, but it is important for the present generation to know about it too. The movie gave a great deal of truthful information to ponder."

G. Vasileva, librarian:

"It is important that the movie is a documentary. I do not like fictional movies or literature, when, say, they write: 'Stalin thought such and such...' but he may not have been thinking that at all... I watched the movie attentively. Everything was interesting. I saw the things that weren't shown for decades, or if they were shown were shown in a somehow expurgated and one-sided fashion. After the movie, I once again thought how awful nuclear war could be and how we must value peaceful working days. I remembered something very personal when you showed the Caribbean crisis, my little sister had only just been born then. I remember how we lived. For some reason they cursed Kennedy, especially mother. Looking at this movie, I was convinced that the then U.S. president was not such a reckless man, he realized what the crisis could lead to. I also looked at Nikita Sergeyevich Khrushchev in a different way, we must not forget his services."

I. Petrov, chemical industry worker:

"The movie is well and boldly conceived. I would like there to be more movies like that. I welcome the very fact of showing such works. I would like to see this movie again, especially since they are planning to show it in movie theaters also. It is very important for as many people as possible to see this movie. The movie is very personal and concerns every family and every person. Naturally, my family lived through all these difficult moments in our history. I have just one wish: Let there be more documentaries like this."

I. Drozdova, student:

"My contemporaries are now interested in questions of history and argue a great deal. We are concerned about everything which came before us and the difficulties the country endured. The movie made a tremendous impression on us."

V. Avdeyev, serviceman:

"The impression made by the movie is still with me. It revealed a great deal for me. Personally my wife and I received a very great deal of information about Korolev. His fate simply shook us. In 90 minutes we experienced astonishing revelations and truth. Surprisingly, my third-grade son also watched the movie with great interest. The movie's authors raised a global theme, it faces all mankind. I am a serviceman, but I would never want to ply my trade in war conditions. This movie is, in my opinion, a demand for peace. It is against war."

A. Bakhtienko, veteran of war and labor.

"I lived through all this. For our generation it is life. Everything was shown as it was. Nothing was added and nothing was taken away. This must all be shown. Nothing should be hidden. It is also necessary for present generations and most importantly for the future. Taking my cue from the title of the movie, I will risk saying that it is about restructuring, although it is about the past, for it is restructuring and glasnost which have given us the opportunity to look at the past in a new way today."

Film Shows 'Contradictoriness' of History

LD031713 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1620 GMT 3 Nov 87

[Text] Moscow, 3 Nov (TASS)—Newsreel sequences depicting the revolutionary events in Russia in 1917, the first years of the young Soviet state, and some of the most important stages in the country's history form the basis of a new documentary film, "...More Light" ["...Bolshe Sveta"]. It was created by a group of Moscow film-makers headed by the director Marina Babak and the writer Igor Itskov. The premiere of the film, which is devoted to the 70th anniversary of the October Revolution, was held in the Central House of Cinema today.

"We set ourselves the task of recreating on the screen the major events in the life of the country from 1917 to the present and showing history without blank spots and without passing over in silence names and facts that previously escaped the attention of historians," Marina Babak told a TASS correspondent. "It seemed important to us to reflect the process of history from today's standpoint, in all its complexity and contradictoriness."

The film opens with sequences depicting the first sessions of the Soviet of People's Commissars of the young republic, leading revolutionaries, and state and party figures. Among these are Yakov Sverdlov, Feliks Dzerzhinskiy, Nikolay Bukharin, Anatoliy Lunacharskiy, and others. "We tried to show the contradictory nature of the personality of Stalin and the complicated phenomenon of the cult of his personality," Babak noted. "We strived to reflect not only the country's achievements in various fields, but also mistakes that were made, and to reveal through the example of the past the causes of the emergence of the negative and stagnant phenomena against which we are now struggling."

The closing sequences of the film "...More Light" are devoted to the first steps of the difficult process of restructuring and the beginning of the revolutionary changes that are now taking place in the USSR.

BRIEFS

Electronic Relay Satellite Link

The eighth powerful radio and television station was handed over in Sverdlovsk Oblast just before the GOSR anniversary, in Nizhneserginskiy Rayon. It is equipped with modern Soviet produced equipment that makes it possible to watch Moscow television via satellite. Two more television relay stations are to be handed over for use by the end of the year in the Central Urals area. [Summary] [*Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 2 Nov 87 LD*]

New Airport at Sterlitamak

A new airport has opened at Sterlitamak, in Bashkiriya. It is built to take medium-size craft, such as the An-24, Yak-40, Tu-410 [as heard], and An-2. The first service planned is the Kuybushev-Moscow link. Ultimately, it is hoped to link cities throughout the USSR, particularly to West Siberia. [Summary] [*Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 3 Nov 87 LD*]

Agricultural

Tambov, Kzyl-Orda Harvest Data Reported

PM301437 [Editorial Report] Moscow *Selskaya Zhizn* in Russian on 23 October 1987 carries on page 1 under the headline "Good Harvests" a 100-word report from Tambov on the sugar beet harvest which states in part: "Farmers in the oblast fulfilled the plan for selling sugar beets to the state. Some 2 million tonnes have been sent for processing already. Today, above-plan sales have begun to make up for last year's shortfall, which will be completely compensated thanks to good harvests of 210 quintals per hectare." An accompanying 200-word report from Kzyl-Orda reports that "The elevators of Kzyl-Orda Oblast have accepted the last tonnes of grain, mainly rice, to fulfill the state plan. The granaries have received 377,000 tonnes of grain."

Murakhovskiy Criticizes Agriculture Academy

LD310041 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0420 GMT 30 Oct 87

[Text] An all-union conference held in Moscow on 28 October was devoted to problems of improving the scientific safeguards for the development of the country's agro-industrial complex. Taking part in it were heads of ministries and departments of the agro-industrial complex, scientists, and senior staff of party and Soviet bodies. Viktor Petrovich Nikonov, CPSU Central Committee secretary, took part in the conference. He noted that everything that is to be done in developing agriculture is directly linked with applying achievements in science and technology and high-level expertise. It is essential to put agricultural science on a qualitatively new level.

Vsevolod Serafimovich Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Agro-Industrial Committee, in his report analyzed the state of agrarian sciences and exposed serious errors and shortcomings in the work of the All-Union Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences. He noted, in particular:

[Begin Murakhovskiy recording] What we currently have at our disposal is clearly insufficient to carry out the tasks that have been set. It is essential to raise the total grain harvest to between 250 million and 255 million tonnes by the end of the 5-year plan. This means that it is essential to increase the yield of grain crops by more than five quintals and to increase the total harvest by 60 million tonnes.

It is necessary to increase considerably the production of fodder and other output. As for the results of the first 2 years of the 5-year plan, these show that, for the time being, we are lagging behind the rates that have been set.

The situation concerning the implementation of the Food Program and crop production is assuming tense dimensions. More than 300 scientific establishments, including 120 institutes, deal with the provision of scientific backup for land husbandry and crop production. Zonal scientific establishments operate in republics, krays, and oblasts. As you can see, we have a sufficiently developed scientific network, encompassing land husbandry and crop production both in the territorial and structural respects.

However, the whole point revolves round the fact that the work of numerous scientific collectives fails to be commensurate with the requirements of the times and is insufficiently oriented toward solving the most important problems of the agro-industrial complex. Stagnation in science impedes scientific and technological progress. In the drought-prone regions, most collectives and sovkhozes systematically fail to fulfill the plans for grain production and sales.

Relative to the level of the ninth 5-year plan, the state has begun to get less grain, from Volgograd Oblast 50% less, from Rostov Oblast two-thirds less, to give some examples.

The main reason is thatfor a long time effective land husbandry systems, ensuring systematically high production of output, were not worked out in drought-prone regions. New approaches and solutions to improve the soil-protecting land husbandry systems are currently needed to set them up. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes have an acute need for these problems to be solved and they themselves need to embark on major scientific and production experiments. Thus, for instance, the Poltava Oblast farms have resolutely gone over to subsurface tillage, proving that it is advantageous compared with the plowing method. At the same time, the southern branch of the All-Union Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences has still failed to make its concrete views known regarding the Poltava experience and, in essence, it is holding back its dissemination.

Some scientists from the All-Union Scienfitic and Research Grain Production Institute, the All-Union Institute for Land Husbandry and Soil Erosion Protection, the Ukranian Scientific and Research Land Husbandry Institute, and from a number of other institutes and technological centers do not have any scientific work of note, work which could find wide application in production. They are reacting feebly to production reguirements.

Intensive varieties of winter wheat and other crops must be developed for the Central Chernozem Zone. The Dokuchayev Scientific and Research Agricultural Institute, located here—one of the oldest institutes which, at one time, had a good name—does not, unfortunately, exert any tangible influence on the state of grain production in this zone.

As far as the total volume of grain production is concerned, corn, as one of the most important fodder crops, occupies a special place. Its annual harvest must be brought up to between 20 million and 22 million tonnes.

It must, however, be admitted that for the time being kolkhozes and sovkhozes do not have good hybrid seeds which would ensure systematically high harvest yields in various natural and climatic zones.

The (?Dnepr) Scientific and Production Association and other scientific and research institutes have, over the past few years, done some work in the area of corn selection and cultivation technology. However, it must be said outright that the pace of this work is not satisfying to us. Farms have a particularly big need for hybrids, the vegetation period of which is no more than 85 days. But, after all, there is positive experience in the selection of the early ripening corn hybrids. The Voluntary Sever Creative Association, headed by Academician Galiyev, has obtained results which are not bad over a short period of time, using the genetic fund of the Vavilov Crop Science All-Union Institute and of other scientific establishments. However, the forms and methods of work of this creative collective have not, for the time being, been disseminated or used by any of the country's other scientific establishments.

The main problem—that of protein—has not been solved. Scienfitic recommendations are essential without delay in this area and they should be forthcoming, first and foremost, from the All-Union Scientific and Research Institute of Pulse Crops. The institute has been in existence for 25 years. A good material base has been created here for scientific work. A large collective has been assembled, numbering 120 scientific employees. At the same time, this institute has failed to give reliable varieties of peas, the main pulse crop for many regions of the country, to production people and it has not worked out an effective technology for its production. We are compelled to purchase peas from abroad. We make use of the work of selection specialists from Czechoslovakia, the Netherlands, and other countries. The Voroshilovgrad Oblast State Experimental Agricultural Station is, in fact, the leader in pea selection now. Its scientific staff establishment is half as large, but the results are considerably better than those of the institute. Seven new shatter-resistant pea varieties currently grown on 1.1 million hectares in the country were picked and zonally graded here.

A comparision between the work of these two establishments—the Scientific Research Institute and the Experimental Station—bears witness to the fact that the existing system of organizing and financing of science has become obsolete and that it fails to correspond to production requirements. The Voroshilovgrad Experimental Station is a small but creative collective and should, by rights, receive comprehensive support, while the institute, which fails to yield results, has lost its right to this.

The shortcomings in the work of scientific establishments dealing with agriculture and animal husbandry are evidence of the fact that the existing organizational structure of the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences and the systems of the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee's scientific establishments have turned out to be incapable of responding quickly and vigorously to production requirements. The intersts of those who are engaged in research and those who are engaged in practice have turned out to be not interconnected into one integral whole nor oriented toward final results. [end recording]

Media Report 29-31 October Developments

LD010322 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian, unless otherwise indicated, for 29-31 October. GMT times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

29 October

To date, autumn plowing has been carried out on 15 million hectares in Kazakhstan, which is 75% of the plan. This work is proceeding at a slower pace than last year. The lagging behind in Chimkent, Aktyubinsk, and Kustanay oblast is particularly felt and could affect next year's harvest. (1200)

30 October

In Krasnodar Kray, rice harvesting at farms has ended. It has been harvested from almost 140,000 hectares. In the Ukraine, sunflower is being harvested from the last hectares. In Chernovtsy Oblast, the yield has on average been 22.5 quintals per hectare, the harvest is a record. (0304)

31 October

The harvest in Chita Oblast is good, despite the poor weather. The last tonnes of grain on the account of the second year of the 5-year plan were delivered to the reception stations today. The state granaries have received 250,000 tonnes of grain. The sales of grain are continuing. (0900)

Tambov Oblast has delivered 77,000 tonnes of sunflower seeds for processing, thereby fulfilling its sales plan. Voronezh Oblast has delivered over 10,000 tonnes of hybrid corn seeds to calibrating factories, thereby fulfilling its sales plan. Cotton picking has resumed in Tajikistan after problems with the weather. So far this year, just over 650,000 tonnes has been harvested—72% of the plan. Meanwhile, winter cereal crops are being sown: 110,000 hectares have been sown so far. (1200)

Mordovian farmers have dispatched around 243,000 tonnes of beet for processing, against their target of 200,000 tonnes. (1600)

Military

Obituary of Retired Chief of Staff Sandalov

PM021825 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Oct 87 First Edition p 4

[Obituary of L.M. Sandalov]

[Excerpts] Colonel General (Retired) Leonid Mikhaylovich Sandalov, a participant in the Civil and Great Patriotic Wars, has died at age 87 after a serious illness. He devoted all his conscious life to selfless service to the motherland and the cause of the Communist Party, of which he had been a member since 1925. [passage omitted]

In the postwar years, he worked fruitfully in various responsible staff posts. He was chief of staff of the Carpathian Military District, deputy chief of staff of the Ground Forces, and in 1947-1953 chief of staff of the Moscow Military District. [passage omitted]

D.T. Yazov, S.F. Akhromeyev, V.G. Kulikov, P.G. Lushev, A.D. Lizichev, Y.P. Maksimov, Y.F. Ivanovskiy, I.M. Tretyak, A.N. Yefimov, V.N. Chernavin, M.I. Sorokin, S.K. Kurkotkin, V.M. Shabanov, N.F. Shestopalov, V.L. Govorov, D.S. Sukhorukov, V.M. Arkhipov, A.I. Makunin, I.N. Rodionov, V.I. Fursin, I.N. Dmitriyev, A.M. Kozlov, N.A. Neyelov, M.F. Manakin.

Book by Defense Minister Yazov Published

PM031915 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Oct 87 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Guarding Socialism and Peace"]

[Text] A book by Army Geneeral D.T. Yazov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense, entitled *"Guarding Socialism and Peace"* [*"Na Strazhe Sotsializma i Mira"*] has just been published. It reveals the features of the modern stage of military building and the demands on the USSR Armed Forces' training and combat readiness stemming from the strictly defensive character of Soviet military doctrine. It talks about the restructuring under way in the Army and Navy, the increase in initiative and responsibility of military cadres and all personnel, and Soviet servicemen's devotion to their patriotic and international duty. Great attention is paid to questions regarding the people's military-patriotic education and training young people for service in the Armed Forces.

The book is published by the USSR Ministry of Defense Military Publishing house and is designed for a wide readership.

Marshal Ogarkov Honored on 70th Birthday

PM041243 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Oct 87 Second Edition p 2

[USSR Supreme Soviet Decree "On the Award of the Order of the October Revolution to Comrade N.V. Ogarkov"]

[Text] Moscow, Kremlin, 29 Oct—Marshal of the Soviet Union Nikolay Vasilyevich Ogarkov has been awarded the Order of the October Revolution for his services to the Soviet Army and in connection with his 70th birthday.

A. Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

T. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium